The New-York Times.

VOL. XII.—NO. 3436. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Successful Cavalry Reconnoissance Across the River.

The Roads to Charlestown and Shepherdstown Clear.

The Rebel Vedettes Discovered at Shepherdstown.

Capture of a Number of Rebels, Including a Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Enemy in Considerable Force on the West Bank of the Opequan Creek.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 27.

The following dispatches are from special army correspondents of the TIMES:

HEADQUARTERS, Friday, Sept. 26, via PENNSYLVANIA, Saturday, Sept. 27.

Yesterday, Col. FARNSWORTH'S Brigade of cavalry made a reconnoissance upon the road to Charlestown, and another portion proceeded some distance on the road to Martinsburgh. A squadron crossed the river at Merrow's ia., and went to Hedgerstaleburn. The enemy's videttes were discovered in Shepherdstown, but withdrew as our forces advanced. The road from Shepherdstown to Harper's Ferry was reconnoitered, and found to be open.

Over thirty rebels, including Lieut.-Col. LEE, of the Thirty-third Virginia Regiment, and a Lieutenant of cavalry, were taken prisoners, about a mile and a half back of Shepherdstown. Lieut.-Col. LEE had been in the town visiting his family, and was attired in his best uniform. He was considerably chagrined at being captured. All the prisoners excepting the Lieutenant-Colonel and Lieutenant were released on parole.

It was ascertained that our artillery did good execution last Saturday. A number of dead rebels were discovered unburied. A large quantity of small arms were picked up and brought into camp.

The enemy appears to be in considerable force on the western bank of Opequan Creek.

FREDERICK, Md., Saturday, Sept. 27.

Army affairs are without material change on the Potomac.

A train of one hundred and forty-two ambulances arrived in town this evening, containing about eight hundred wounded from the hospitals at Sharpesburgh and the immediate vicinity. They came in charge of Dr. GIBBS, of the Regular Army, and Assistant Surgeon CRANE, of Duryee's Zouaves. Mrs. EASTH and four lady assistants of the Relief Association, administered wine and refreshments to the occupants of each ambulance, while the patients were waiting to be disposed in the various hospitals. They are from the different regiments.

A CALL FOR BLANKETS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 27.

FROM W. Y. DENNIS, State Agent of Indiana, who has just returned from Sharpsburgh, we learn that the great want of the soldiers is blankets. Of other necessaries there seems to be plenty, but unless a supply of blankets is speedily furnished, great suffering and sickness must result.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 24, 1862.

Probably at no time since the commencement of the war has this locality presented so great a scene of activity as now. Every road and lane is filled with baggage wagons and artillery. The soldiers are constantly passing and repassing. The shrill whistle of the locomotive is again heard. Supplies of all kinds are now being transported over the railroad to this point. The telegraph is being repaired, and large gangs of workmen have commenced removing the rubbish of the railroad bridge which was destroyed by the rebels. A temporary bridge, similar to the one at the Monocacy, is to be thrown across the Potomac. It will be ready for trains to pass over in about a week. The boats for the pontoon bridge have already arrived. They will immediately be placed in position. Numerous gangs of soldiers have forded the Potomac, there being no means of conveyance across the river at present. They swear vengeance and retaliation upon the rebels for their vandalism. One long continuous train of supply and baggage wagons are crowded together on the Potomac opposite Harper's Ferry. The greater portion of the forces quartered in this vicinity are on the Virginia side of the river, but a sufficient number remain on this side, with fortifications at prominent points.

The water in the Potomac is very low at present, and but little difficulty is experienced in crossing. The citizens of this locality are very liberal in providing many little dainties for the soldiers. Soft bread is a luxury which is seldom indulged in by the troops, and since they have been here the ovens of the housekeepers have been kept going constantly in preparing it for them. Rumor says that the rebels are now in Winchester, and have commenced fortifying it.

THE LATE GEN. RENO.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS 9D NINTH ARMY CORPS, } MOUTH OF ANTIETAM, Md., Sept. 20.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 17.—The Commanding General announces to the corps the loss of their late leader, Maj.-Gen. JESSE L. RENO. By the death of this distinguished officer, the country loses one of its most devoted patriots, the army one of its most thorough soldiers. In the long line of battles in which Gen. RENO has fought in his country's service, his name always appears with the brightest lustre, and he has now bravely met a soldier's death while gallantly leading his men at the battle of South Mountain.

For his high character and the kindly qualities of heart in private life, as well as for the military genius and personal daring which marked him as a soldier, his loss will be deplored by all who knew him, and the Commanding General unites to add the tribute of a friend to the public mourning for the death of one of the country's best defenders.

By command of Major-General BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND, Asst. Adj. General.

SICK AND WOUNDED.

Arrival of the Steamship Daniel Webster with 600 on Board.

The Hospital (steam) Transport *Daniel Webster*, Capt. HAZZARD, arrived at this port last night from Washington, D. C., which port she left on the 25th inst., at 8:45 A. M. She brings 600 sick and wounded soldiers, whose names will be found below.

NAMES OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

A.

Ackley, S., Co. I, 57th Pa.
Allen, David, Co. C, 11th Pa.
Allen, S., Co. E, 20th Ind.
Adams, P., Co. A, 19th Ind.
Abbot, Mich., Co. C, 22d N. Y.
Abdale, J., Co. M, 2d N. Y.
Addis, J., Co. I, 1st Pa. Art.
Ashley, Fred, Co. A, 44th N. Y.
Ackroyd, F., Co. G, 5th N. H.
Avery, Andrew, Co. B, 44th O.
Abbot, J., Co. K, 9th M. H.
Angier, Thos., Co. B, 9th N. H.
Ackerman, J., Co. G, 88th Pa.
Allen, Thos., Co. C, 2d Mass.
Atwood, Wm. W.
Adams, Jas.

B.

Bringe, G., Co. D, 82d, N. Y.
Blakeley, J., Co. H, 82d N. Y.
Bamford, G., Co. G, 5th O.
Bates, G. F., Co. H, 40th N. Y.
Bunnell, J., Co. E, 7th Mass.
Bunker, G., 2d Me. Battery.
Barker, ——, Co. G, 7th Me.
Brown, ——, Co. G, 7th Me.
Bartlett, H.
Barton, Robert.
Ballard, John.
Barber, J. J.
Bird, ——.
Bradley, M.
Baker, James C.
Bandix, ——.
Bookley, Josiah.
Butler, Silas.
Burcall, William.
Barber, J.
Bostenkamph, Charles.
Barres, William D.
Barry, Thomas.
Barnes, J. W.
Bates, John.
Balcom, James.
Beaumsley, Robert.

C.

Cumm's, Wm., Co. G, 5th Mich.
Clemmister, J. C., Co. F, 40th New-York.
Cossman, J., Co. B, 53d N. Y.
Chamberlain, ——, Co. D, 20th Massachusetts.
Cahnain, M., Co. F, 20th N. Y.
Cune, Thos., Co. A, 20th N. Y.
Cooperley, L. W., Co. D, 5th Virginia.
Coolday, Thos., Co. A, 5th Virginia.
Craig, Geo. J., Co. I, 4th Me.
Collins, W., Co. G, 4th Me.
Conery, ——, 1st Ohio Battery.
Casey, John, Co. G, 5th Me.
Cahill, Edw., Co. I, 20th O.
Cagan, F., Co. H, 102d N. Y.
Clark, W., Co. H, 88th N. Y.
Calburn, J., Co. G, 5th N. H.
Carpenter, W., Co. G, 14th Ohio.
Schuyler, W., Co. H, 88th N. Y.
Clark, J., Co. F, 5th Vt.
Crocker, Chas.
Casey, Patrick.
Clark, Alfred.
Corey, Wm.
Cox, ——.
Cobb, C. H.
Curtis, Wm.
Crothers, S.
Cogwin, P. E.
Criswill, Wm. J.
Carroll, Owen.
Cole, Lewis H.
Cann, C. J.
Clifton, E. P.
Colbert, Richard.
Conner, Daniel.
Copestand, Wm. F.
Crowlis, Thos. J.
Curtis, Thos.
Caulfield, C. H.
Chafer, Chas. H.
Cooper, Henry.
Crooper, John.
Croxton, Chas.
Cowden, Jas. P.
Camden, John.

D.

Dodrick, J., Co. D, 112th Pa.
Daly, D., Co. F, 15th U. S. Inf.
Dexter, J. N., Co. D, 118th Pennsylvania.
Davis, S., Co. B, 1st N. Y. Artillery.
Dills, Jas., Co. D, 137th Pa.
Doughlas, Geo., 2d Maine.
Dwyer, Pat., Co. H, 28th N. Y.
Dreher, August, Co. K, 103d New-York.
Dennis, H., 104th Penn.
Doty, ——, Co. H, 126th N. Y.
Dearborn, H. A., Co. B, 8th Maine.
Dixon, S., Co. H, 24 N. Y. S. M.
Delay, D., Co. K, 74th Mass.
Driscoll, S., Co. B, 12th Mass.
Delong, ——, Co. C, 51st N. Y.
Dickey, M., 8th N. H.
Dunn, ——, Co. G, 69th N. Y.
Hill, 8th N. H.
Holden, D., 8th N. H.
Dubernet, W., Co. K, 20th New-York.
Duffy, C., Co. A, 69th N. Y.
Deegan, ——, Co. B, 51st N. Y.
Dexter, H.
Dickey, John.
Dill, Joseph.
Dyer, S. S.
Delesleine, F. H.
Dickison, Edw.
Dodge, Edw.
Dodge, Otis A.
Dwyer, Patrick.
Drake, Wm.
Dunn, Sergt. Lieutenant.
Dayton, ——.
Doyle, Lawrence.
Dike, Henry.
Day, J. C.
Donnelly, Patrick.
Dingman, Patrick.
Doyle, Wm.
Dorlaier, H. H.

E.

Rhymian, P., Co. A, 32d Penn.
Ellis, Jas., Co. G, 2d U. S. Art.
Erpel, ——, Co. H, 8th Penn. Cav.
Eldridge, E., Co. K, 9th N. H.
Engish, James.
Eldridge, Lewis.
Enstwick, Theodore.
Englirh, Luke.

F.

Fennett, P., Co. H, 126th N. Y.
Fanning, R., Co. B, 17th N. Y.
Fish, D. F., Co. F, 2d Maine Sharpshooters, Co. K, 40th N. Y.
Fran, Martin, Co. K, 24th N. Y.
Fry, James, Co. F, 56th N. Y.
Farley, John.
Fuller, James.
Fish, Benjamin.
Forbes, Martin.
Fogarty, James.
Poor, John.
Ford, M. A.
Fitzgerald, John.
Fort, Frank P.
Farrar, James.
Finnly, Martin.
Fulton, H. S.
French, Reece.
Fraser, Alexander.

G.

Gastghar, H., Co. B, 82d Pa.
Gearhart, E., Co. G, 87th Pa.
Gale, C. A., Co. M, 2d New-York cavalry.
Green, J., Co. E, 7th Maine.
Gawry, J., Co. D, 82d N. Y.
Grant, P., Co. G, 9th N. Y.
Goodrich, W., Co. D, 19th Mass.
Garret, G. C., Co. F, 4th Me.
Gordon, J., Co. I, 2d Del.
Gaster, ——, Co. H, 76th Pa.
Grassberg, S. H., Co. D, 101st New-York.
Guilleene, J., Co. G, 2d Mass.
George, H., Co. G, 9th N. H.
Green, ——, Co. K, 7th Maine.
Gohn, D., 9th Pa. Reserve.
Gray, Abiel, 9th N. H.
Gleason, James.
Gaitz, Charles.
Gross, Jacob.
Gregory, D.
Gordon, ——.
Gaman, H.
Grubb, Jas. W.
Grab, John.
Grannard, A. B.
Gunselman, Francis.
Granger, Gen. W.
Gaebet, Henry.
Gwynn, Richard.
Giles, F. H.
Gardner, Henry.
Gilbert, Jas. M.
Gembart, Lewis.

H.

Hinkle, H., Co. I., 6th Penn. Cavalry.
Hemminger, J., Co. I., 2d Penn. Cavalry.
Hachuleis, A., Co. G, 82d Ohio Cavalry.
Hill, John, Co. D, 7th Va.
Hanson, ——, Co. H, 4th N. Y. Cavalry.
Hyde, M., Co. B, 84th N. Y.
Hemstreet, B., Co. D, 31st New-York.
Hastings, ——, Co. G, 103d New-York.
Hicks, W., Co. C, 31st N. Y.
Hamsty, W. H., Co. F, 49th New-York.
Heath, G. W., Co. H, 7th Penn. Cavalry.
Hearle, J. W., Co. I, 31st New-York.
Hake, A., Co. I, 103d Penn.
Hanes, G. W., Co. I, 7th Ind.
Hodges, C., Co. D, 4th Me.
Hammer, ——, Co. D, 98th New-York.
Horst, H., Co. F, 103d N. Y.
Higgins, M., Co. C, 51st N. Y.
Hickey, M., 8th N. H.
Hill, ——, Co. G, 69th N. Y.
Hill, 8th N. H.
Holden, D., 8th N. H.
Hall, James.
Henry, A.
Hilkis, Thomas.
Barnes, Chas.
Hinton, Phillip.
Hayes, John.
Holmes, Henry.
Hister, David.
Hayes, Morris.
Hurd, Henry.
Harner, Charles.
Hewes, M.
Harney, M.
Hayes, ——.
Hargeman, P.
Huster, T. H.
Harris, S. G.
Haye, Wm.
Hore, Jas.
Hasle, Norman.
Hilton, E. S.
Howe, Wm. P.
Howe, Chas. A.
Hagerty, Wm.
Hitchcock, S. D.
Hadley, H.
Hall, Geo. H.
Hines, Patrick.
Heath, Geo. E.
Hayes, Benj.
Hand, Patrick.

J.

Jeffries, E., Co. A, 103d Penn.
James J., Co. K, 4th Pa. Cav.
Johnson, J. F., Co. D, 43d N. Y.
Jerrue, A., Co. C, 17th Mich.
Jordan, P., Co. F, 14th N. Y. S. M.
Jourdan, D., Co. D, 63d Ind.
Johnson, L., Co. H, 44th N. Y.
Jones, C. F.
Jarvis, J.
Jackson, Robert.
Jacobus, Thomas.
Johnson, Albert.
Jenkins, J. W.
Johnson, Alexander.
Jenkins, Hiram.
Jones, Elbert.
Johnson, George M.

K.

Kinney, A., Co. L, 2d Penn. Cavalry.
Knight, A. C., Co. H, 104th N. Y.
Keller, W., Co. K, 7th Va.
Klockner, L., Co. B, 103d N. Y.
Kain, B., Co. C, 69th Penn.
Kelly, D., Co. G, 28th N. Y.
Keary, S., Co. C, 133d Penn.
King, T., Co. K, 25th N. Y.
Kirst, M., Co. K, 66th N. Y.
Kidder, R., 9th N. H.
Kelley, Jas.
Kelner, H.
Kimball, Andrew.
Konner, D.
King, Francis P.
Keogh, David.
Klack, Peter.
Knobb, F.

L.

Lawrence, L., Co. E, 8th Pa. Cavalry.
Love, D., Co. G, 11th Ohio.
Lightner, M. F., Co. A, 132d Pennsylvania.
Lake, Wm., Co. I, 17th Mich.
Ladd, C. F., Co. H, 20th N. Y.
Lynn, G. ——, Co. B, 36th Mass.
Lamb, E. B., Co. E, 4th Me.
Lewis, J., Co. B, 25th Mass.
Leach, E., Co. H, 4th Maine.
Lenahan, ——, Co. I, 113th Pa.
Lester, G., Co. B, 12th Pa.
Loster, A., Co. H, 57th Pa.
Lawford, R., 2d New-Jersey.
Lane, Henry.
Leisor, ——.
Lawyer, Wm. H.
Ludwig, Jacob.
Langhlin, H.
Lesser, J.
Lewis, A.
Leonhardt, Chas.
Lisle, George.
Luler, Michael.
Lewis, John B.
Lane, J.
Lane T.

M.

McAusland, J., Co. C, 79th N. Y.
Miller, J., Co. E, 12th N. Y.
McGahan, P., Co. C, 63d N. Y.
Merrill, L., Co. C, 8th Penn Cavalry.
Merredith, W., Co. K, 7th Va.
Mills, W., Co. D, 7th Va.
McGinley, ——, Co. F, 5th Va.
Morton, ——, Co. E, 103d N. Y.
Marshall, J., Co. B, 51st N. Y.
Mott, A., Co. C, 12th N. Y.
Morrisey, ——, Co. I, 82d N. Y.
Merrydee, G., Co. K, 126th Penn.
Hanes, G. W., Co. I, 7th Ind.
Modges, C., Co. D, 4th Me.
Hammer, ——, Co. D, 98th New-York.
McHenry, W., Co. B, 61st Ohio.
McClellan, W., Co. E, 124th Penn.
McGowan, J., Co. G, 88th Penn.
McClure, R., Co. I, 124th Pa.
McDonald, M. E., Co. C, 12th Ohio.
Merrill, Co. D, 4th Maine Battery.
Marquisee, B., Co. K, 79th N. Y.
Moore, J., Co. C, 17th Mich.
Mierder, Co. B, 88th N. Y.
McVey, P., Co. K, 87th N. Y.
Morgan, Charles.
Mitchell, Joseph.
Mayer, ——.
Moody, D. J.
Meltzer, James.

N.

North, O., Co. F, 84th N. Y.
Newkirk, C. C., Co. B, 17th Michigan.
Nelson, J., Co. K, 124th Penn.
Noonan, J., Co. H, 4th Me.
Norton, J., Co. H, 22d Mass.
Nordman, ——.
Nugent, J.

O.

Ortner, A., Co. E, 12th N. Y.
Oltmans, F., Co. I, 51st N. Y.
O'Connor, J. M., Co. B, 30th New-York.
Owens, S., Co. B, 28th Penn
Oliver, T., Co. H, 51st N. Y.
Odell, T., 32d New-York.
Orle, ——.
O'Brien, F.
Ovitt, N.

P. & Q.

Pollock, W., Co. G, 79th N. Y.
Parker, B. W., Co. G, 12th Mass. Sharpshooters.
Pugh, ——, 124th Ind.
Pechany, A., 4th U. S. Art.
Plumb, L., Co. C, 37th Mich.
Pierce, G. H., Co. B, 1st Rhode Island Cav.
Peddy, R., Co. I, 9th Ind.
Prentice, ——, Co. C, 96th Pennsylvania.
Penaire, E. B., Co. E, NYSM
Provost, James P.
Perkins, Henry.
Plantz, A.
Quimby, Henry.

R.

Robertson, F., Co. K, 104th New-York.
Rittenhouse, E., Co. I, 103d Pa.
Riley, John, Co. A, 2d N. Y.
Rines, Philip, Co. G, 4th Me.
Reardon, D., Co. B, 16th Mass.
Rule, Patrick, Co. D, 63d Ind.
Richardson, M., Co. A, 94th New-York.
Robb, Geo., Co. B, 51st Penn.
Riley, Peter, Co. D, 69th N. Y.
Rankine, J., Co. D, 69th Penn.
Ryan, J., Co. A, 16th N. Y. S. M.
Roberts, C., Co. F, 4th Maine.
Rouse, O., Co. D, 4th Mich.
Russell, R., Co. G, 1st Pa. Cav.
Rohman, A., Co. K, 103d N. Y.
Richards, G., Co. B, 79th Penn
Ritter, C., Co. K, 103d N. Y.
Reynolds, A., Co. F, 34th N. Y.
Ross, S. B.
Ralfsnyder, J.
Reilly, J.
Rankin, A.
Richards, W.
Rhoton, H. H.
Rogers, J. M.
Read, Truman.
Reckler, August.
Ranch, Daniel.
Rae, Harvey.
Ryan, John.
Robbins, Clark.
Rose, Hiram.
Rogers, Joseph.

S.

Schwartzman, A., Co. E, 29th Massachusetts.
Speary, Geo., Co. G, 7th Va.
Schrader, J. M., Co. C, 103d Pa.
Smith, D. W., Co. G, 103d Pa.
Scott, O. H., Co. G, 88th Penn.
Simpson, E. H., Co. E, 88th N. Y.
Stetson, E. E., Co. A, 17th Mich.
Schmidt, H., Co. C, 11th Pa.
Snell, N. O., Co. K, 8th M. H.
Skinner, L., Co. K, 11th Pa. Cav.
Spice, G., Co. G, 1st Va. Art.
Burton, O. F.
Snee, P., Co. B, 103d N. Y.
Schoff, H., Co. G, 79th Penn.
Simons, ——, Co. E, 3d Me.
Schellbert, P., Co. I, 55th N. Y.
Strickland, ——, Co. ——, 1st Massachusetts.
Styler, Geo., Co. D, 2d Md.
Smith, E., Co. F, 9th N. H.
Starkey, J. C., 6th N. H.
Sullivan, Chas., Co. C, 9th N. H.
Shollacker, Co. C, 20th N. Y.
Sherman, C., 2d Maine Bat.
Stratton, Geo. O.
Sibley, B.
Sefton, A. W.
Smith, ——.
Bolt, Chas.
Seigler, Samuel
Sheets, J., Co. K, 20th N. Y. S. M.
Schumann, G., Co. B, 51st N. Y.
Reynolds, A., Co. F, 34th N. Y.
Ross, S. B.
Ralfsnyder, J.
Reilly, J.
Rankin, A.
Richards, W.
Rhoton, H. H.
Rogers, J. M.
Read, Truman.
Reckler, August.
Ranch, Daniel.
Rae, Harvey.
Ryan, John.
Robbins, Clark.
Rose, Hiram.
Rogers, Joseph.
Slack, J. W.
Sheafer, Lewis
Shaughnessy, James
Sevesvely, L.
Sullivan, Thos.
Smith, E.
Scardenay, B.
Spencer, A. E.
Steinsecker, N.
Sagmard, Virgil
Stole, Samuel
Spencer, J. A.
Sprigler, C.
Scott, Jeremiah
St. John, Edw.
Sweeny, O. B.
Sage, Lyman.
Schrieder, Morris
Sader, Jas. D.
Slaughter, Wm.
Stephens, A. H.
Simpson, John.
Sealy, Edw.

T.

Taylor, Levi, Co. F, 7th Va.
Thompson, C., Co. 84th N. Y.
Thurston, Wm., Co. I, 32d Mass.
York, Henry, Co. F, 98th Pa.
Tarcott, Chas., Co. D, 13th N. Y.
Tolmidge, Co. D, 51st Pa.
Tryer, Geo., Co. H, 107th Pa.
Thomas, S., Co. I, 28th N. Y.
Thompson, ——, Co. K, 97th Pa.
Taylor, Jerne, Co. B, 86th N. Y.
Thompson, James, 9th N. H.
Teller, Wm. H.
Tarbott, Miles, 9th N. H.
Thayer, George.
Thompson, Andrew.
Thompson, George.
Pell, Wm.
Tarbell, Henry.
Terwilliger, George.
Tremper, Chas.
Train, Peter.
Towle, Patrick.
Tobin, Wm.
Unwalon, James.

V.

Vandeswerker, A., Co. F, 103d New-York.
VanBrunt, Co. G, 1st N. Y. Cav.
Vandusen, Wm.
Van Dyke, John.

W.

Wyatt, W. B., Co. B, 40th New-York.
Wilson, J., Co. H, 79th N. Y.
Wilson, C., Co. H, 124th Pa.
Wheeler, G., Co. C, 116th Pa.
Willey, L., Co. G, 16th Mass.
Wood, J., Co. C, 12th New-York.
Wood, R. F., Co. B, 2d N. J.
Wright, J. M., Co. C, 132d Pa.
Walter, J., Co. C, 17th Mich.
Weiner, H., Co. H, 103d N. Y.
Weedon, H., Co. I, 101st N. Y.
Williams, J. O., Co. H, 61st O.
Washington, G., Co. K., 103d New-York.
Wilson, B., Co. G, 90th N.Y.
Way, W. M., Co. G, 8th N.Y.
Wortley, 5th New-York.
Worner, W., 20th Penn.
Wall, J. A., Co. F., 8th Va.
Wordward, F., 9th N. Y.
Waldenzell, T., Co. G., 11th New-York.
Westcott, G., 9th N. H.
Wallace, Wm.
Woodward, B.
Walker, E.
Wellsligh, J.
Wheeler, B.
Whitely, T.
Wood, H. A.
Wilson, J.
Wentworth, G. C. T.
Williamson, J.
Wurlock, J.
Wright, J.
Westbrook, G.
Willis, M.
Wilson, F. A.
Williams, R.
Walsh, R.
Wallace, Patrick.

Y. & Z.

Young, N. H., Co. C, 2d O.
Youts, S., Co. G, 133d Pa.
Shepherd, A., Co. H, 4th Me.
Bogardus, Henry.
Yenton, George.
Zeoliner, G., 45th Pa.
Crocare, J. C.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

Capt. J. H. Blethen, commanding; Dr. U. S. Drake, U. S. A., Surgeon, in charge; Drs. T. Franklin Smith, U. S. A.; T. M. Curran, U. S. A.; B. F. Lodge, U. S. A. Assistant Surgeons, A. R. Starkweather, Commissary; E. C. Leslie, Apothecary; D. F. Hobby and J. S. Babcock, Hospital Stewards.

List of Patients Received in the Patent Office Hospital, Sept. 21, 1862.

Lorenzo Ackley, Co. I, 82d Pennsylvania.
Arthur Keenan, Co. G, 82d Pennsylvania.
Henry Gutjahr, Co. B, 82d Pennsylvania.
Wm. Lewis, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
F. B. C. Moore, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
Lewis Kane, Co. B, 5th Ohio.
Jas. Kelly, Co. B, 5th Ohio.
Daniel Rolfe, Co. H, 17th Michigan.
Thos. H. Candy, Co. E, 9th Penn. Reserve.
Jno. E. McMartin, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
Hiram Simpson, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
E. K. Stetson, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
Geo. Gillespie, Co. H, 17th Michigan.
Wm. M. Kellogg, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
Chas. A. Kennedy, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
J. S. Spanbling, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
C. B. Hollingshead, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
C. C. Newkirk, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
E. S. Gutman, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
S. C. Rowe, Co. H, 6th New-Hampshire.
J. Aletell, Co. H, 103d New-York.
Wm. Duhernell, Co. K, 20th New-York.
Ed. Figg, Co. F, 17th Michigan.
N. Hanning, Co. G, 103d New-York.
Lewis Klockner, Co. B, 103d New-York.
Fred Casper, Co. H, 103d New-York.
Jno. Martin, Co. B, 103d New-York.
Jno. Schorr, Co. B, 103d New-York.
Allen Avery, Co. D, 7th Virginia.
H. Harst, Co. F, 103d New-York.
J. Skinners, Co. A, 8th Connecticut.
J. Fransne, Co. A, 56th Pennsylvania.
Geo. W. Heath, Co. K, 7th Penn. Reserve Corps.
H. Werner, Co. H, 103d New-York.
C. Polster, Co. F, 103d New-York.
H. Vandervecken, Co. F, 103d New-York.
C. Bopp, Co. A, 103d New-York.
J. M. O'Conner, Co. H, 30th New-York.
M. McDonald, Co. C, 12th Ohio.
T. H. Heighton, Co. F, 7th Virginia.
J. C. Cassy, Co. E, 7th Wisconsin.
A. H. Smith, Co. C, 21st Massachusetts.
L. Plume, Co. C, 17th Michigan.
A. Herrew, Co. K, 17th Michigan.
Isaac Moore, Co. C, 17th Michigan.
Wm. Labas, Co. I, 17th Michigan.
Jos. Walter, Co. C, 17th Michigan.
Wm. Hays, Co. K, 11th Ohio.
B. Dixon, Co. K, 11th Ohio.
Wm. Hicks, Co. C, 25th New-York.
J. Kleinschrodt, Co. F, 6th Wisconsin.
N. Smell, Co. K, 9th New-Hampshire.
E. Eibridge, Co. K, 9th New-Hampshire.
R. Marquisses, Co. K, 76th New-York.
H. W. McKillip, Co. K, 11th Penn. Reserve Corps.
L. Skinner, Co. K, 11th Penn. Reserve Corps.
D. Philbrick, Co. K, 6th New-Hampshire.
Wm. Goodrich, Co. D, 19th Massachusetts.
Daniel Delay, Co. E, 19th Massachusetts.
James Flanagan, Co. E, 19th Massachusetts.
John Piper, Co. D, 4th New-Jersey.
Wm. W. Davis, Co. C, 7th Wisconsin.
Jno. McDade, Co. F, 1st Penn. Reserve Corps.
W. H. Struter, Co. B, 35th New-York.
A. F. Beebe, Co. F, 35th New-York.
John Ryan, Co. A, 14th N. Y. S. M.
A. Pierson, Co. C, 14th N. Y. S. M.
J. Asherman, Co. G, 14th N. Y. S. M.
T. Wolstencraft, Co. G, 14th N. Y. S. M.
George W. Kelly, Co. I, 14th.
Wm. J. Ross, Co. H, 14th.
Fred. Jordan, Co. F.
R. C. McDowell, Co. G.
J. Rabe, Co. K.
M. C. McMullen, Co. A, 20th Massachusetts.
Benj. Guest, Co. G, 9th New-York S. M.
E. Hotchkiss, Co. I, 9th New-York S. M.
Dewitt Baldan, Co. K, 23d Ohio.
G. D. Beatty, Co. E, 5th Ohio.
H. H. Simpson, Co. E, 9th New Hampshire.
George Young, Co. K, 23d New-York.
M. Hyde, Co. B, 94th New-York.
George Wilson, Co. K, 12th Massachusetts.
J. F. Crouse, Co. E, 12th Massachusetts.
Jno. Driscoll, Co. E, 12th Massachusetts.
Jno. Simpson, Co. E, 12th Massachusetts.
E. F. Allen, Co. K, 12th Massachusetts.
Wm. Allen, Co. K, 12th Massachusetts.
F. Schmidt, Co. D, 103d, New-York.
John Hegmann, Co. C, 13th New-York.
Robert Wears, Co. F, 7th Virginia.
T. Taylor, Co. F, 7th Virginia.
M. Clark, Co. E, 20th Massachusetts.
G. L. Smith, Co. E, 35th Massachusetts.
Geo. Covell, Co. K, 7th Wisconsin.
D. F. Manstreet, Co. E, 51st New-York.
Jos. Jolly, Co. B, 9th New-Hampshire.
Geo. Noll, Co. H, 6th Pennsylvania Res.
A. Baker, Co. G, 8th Pennsylvania Res.
A. Burris, Co. A, 19th Indiana.
E. Adams, Co. A, 19th Indiana.
B. Byers, Co. H, 101st Pennsylvania.
D. S. Miller, Co. H, 51st Pennsylvania.
J. Bridcut, Co. H, 101st Pennsylvania.
L. Garver, Co. D, 2d New-York State Militia.
M. Arial, Co. C, 82d New-York.
M. A. Luther, Co. C, 79th New-York.
E. L. Patterson, Co. C, 79th New-York.
C. Ruth, Co. F, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve.
J. Rauh, Co. B, 91st Pennsylvania.
Hs. N. Young, Co. C, 23d Ohio.
J. Delong, Co. C, 23d Ohio.
D. W. Benford, Co. G, 23d Ohio.
G. Wolf, Co. F, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.
Fs W. Parker, Co. I, 13th Massachusetts.
J. C. Livingston, Co. I, 19th Indiana.
F. McGahan, Co. C, 63d New-York.
O. Ewing, Co. E, 5th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.
J. McKean, Co. E, 5th Pennsylvania Res. Corps.
J. Riley, Co. H, 72d New-York.
P. Sumner, Co. K, 4th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.
S. MacAulay, Co. B, 57th Michigan.
C. H. Kile, Co. K, 90th New-York.
D. McIntyre, Co. E, 30th New-York.
J. W. Odell, Co. E, 90th New-York.
R. C. Smith, Co. A, 94th New-York.
H. A. Rodgers, Co. B, 12th Massachusetts.
D. Love, Co. B, 11th Ohio.
George Benning, Co. G, 66th Ohio.
A. Hachullen, Co. G, 23th Ohio.
B. Hooker, Co. D, 40th New-York.
F. Kaiser, Co. G, 28th Ohio.
J. Abbott, Co. K, 9th New-York.
F. Ottman, Co. I, 51st New-York.
C. Filsbee, Co. G, 12th Massachusetts.
F. Riese, Co. B, 20th New-York.
H. Dering, Co. D, 8th Maryland.
George Fairfield, Co. C, 6th Wisconsin.
R. Corcoran, Co. C, 6th Wisconsin.
J. L. Seabold, Co. B, 51st Pennsylvania.
M. Higgins, Co. C, 51st Pennsylvania.
V. Warner, Co. C, 51st Pennsylvania.
C. Connolly, Co. I, 21st New-York.
P. Mooney, Co. G, 95th New-York.
Sergt. McClellan, Co. F, 7th New-York.
Levi Taylor, Co. F, 7th New-York.
John Hill, Co. D, 7th New-York.
Chas. Carpenter, Co. H, 51st New-York.
G. B. Fox, Co. H, 50th Pennsylvania.
J. Cassidy, Co. F, 19th Indiana.
J. De Broussell, Co. K, 6th Penn. Reserve Corps.
W. R. Sprouls, Co. K, 6th Penn. Reserve Corps.
H. E. Fitts, Co. K, 23d Ohio.
W. Mills, Co. D, 7th Virginia.
P. A. Chamberlain, Co. D, 23d Massachusetts.
A. L. Clock, Co. G, 56th Pennsylvania.
Wm. A. Meredith, Co. E, 7th Virginia.
John Lewis, Co. C, 7th Virginia.
Wm. Keller, Co. K, 7th Virginia.
Z. Lanham, Co. E, 7th Virginia.
G. J. Speary, Co. G, 7th Virginia.
F. McGarvey, Co. E, 69th Pennsylvania.
S. Castesl, Co. A, 7th Virginia.
C. A. Thompson, Co. I, 35th New-York.
Jas. Cassalan, Co. D, 5th New-York.
Jas. Carter, Co. G, 36th New-York.
Edward Hardy, Co. A, 90th New-York.
Wm. Thurston, Co. I, 32d Massachusetts.
A. E. Knight, Co. K, 105th New-York.
A. Horn, Co. G, 7th New-York.
H. O'Neil, Co. E, 132d Pennsylvania.
Jos. Volk, Co. K, 7th New-York.
P. Lutz, Co. G, 7th New-York.
Sam'l Huck, Co. E, 42d Pennsylvania.
J. Lewtzer, Co. F, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
J. W. Smith, Co. B, 30th Ohio.
Henry George, Co. G, 9th New-Hampshire.
V. O. Atwood, Co. G, 9th New-Hampshire.
Wm. G. Hay, Co. G, 9th New Hampshire.
J. L. Coleman, Co. G, 9th New-Hampshire.
C. S. Holt, Co. G, 9th New-Hampshire.
H. M. Severance, Co. G, 9th New-Hampshire.
P. Zopt, Co. A, 103d New-York.
T. Devan, Co. H, 35th New-York.
W. H. Patterson, Co. M, 28th Pennsylvania.
S. Clark, Co. C, 44th New-York.
B. F. Rouse, Co. F, 50th Pennsylvania.
C. S. Bunker, Co. F, 9th New-Hampshire.
D. Holden, Co. C, 9th New-Hampshire.
P. H. Clough, Co. H, 9th New-Hampshire.
A. Worster, Co. F, 9th New-Hampshire.
C. M. Roberts, Co. A, 9th New-Hampshire.
S. D. Keyser, Co. A, 9th New-Hampshire.
S. A. Hill, Co. F, 9th New-Hampshire.
J. H. Mackey, Co. F, 9th New-Hampshire.
J. S. Stockey, Co. F, 9th New-Hampshire.
Ithan Beane, Co. A, 9th New-Hampshire.
M. Sorbill, Co. C, 9th New-Hampshire.
T. M. Harold, Co. H, 54th Indiana.
C. K. Marlin, Co. A, 14th Indiana.
Robert Dixon, Co. H, 24 New-York S. M.
H. Rock, Co. I, 48th Pennsylvania.
Isaac Afad, Co. I, 48th Pennsylvania.
J. Thompson, Co. D, 9th New-Hampshire.
F. A. Miller, Co. C, 9th New-Hampshire.
M. Helsey, Co. C, 9th New-Hampshire.
H. C. Carbee, Co. F, 9th New-Hampshire.
George W. Cook, Co. B, 35th Massachusetts.
George A. Pyne, Co. E, 29th Massachusetts.
Co. B, Kiddefer Co. F, 9th New-Hampshire.
T. J. Woodward, Co. F, 9th New-Hampshire.
L. V. Gray, Co. B, 9th New-Hampshire.
G. Westcott, Co. F, 9th New-Hampshire.
W. Angier, Co. G, 9th New-Hampshire.
A. G. Short, Co. G, 9th New-Hampshire.
E. T. Smith, Co. B, 9th New-Hampshire.
C. W. James, Co. A, 9th New-Hampshire.
M. E. Wells, Co. A, 9th New-Hampshire.
James Tappan, Co. A, 9th New-Hampshire.
C. M. Jenkins, Co. A, 9th New-Hampshire.
D. B. Hill, Co. K, 9th New-Hampshire.
James Berry, Co. K, 9th New-Hampshire.
P. Glancey, Co. K, 9th New-Hampshire.
S. Tebbe, Co. B, 16th New-York.
T. White, Co. A, 106th New-York.
J. Ammermann, Co. I, 51st Penn

THE BATTLE NEAR QUARTERBURGH.

The Second New-York State Militia.

The following private letter, written by the Captain of Company C, Second New-York State Militia, has been placed at our disposal :

CAMP MEAD ARTILLERY, Sunday, April 21, 1862.

MY DEAR ARTHUR,—I send you enclosed the names of the killed in Company C, which you will have published in the newspapers and see that a number of the killed in the skirmish of yesterday is inserted in the list of casualties.

Our regiment was detailed for picket duty on the extreme left of our line, and I was ordered to take command of the two companies on the left flank, which I did. We were posted in the woods, and had not been there long before the enemy appeared in force in front of us, and opened a heavy fire upon us. We returned it, and kept it up for about two hours, when we were relieved by the Sixty-third Regiment, and fell back to the rear. We had to march about a mile to get to the road, and then we had to run the gauntlet of the enemy's fire for about half a mile. We had one man killed and two wounded. Both companies suffered about the same—the ground was literally strewn with the dead and wounded. Both companies fought like lions, but perhaps it is as well that I say little about it myself. Suffice it to say that we did our duty, and that is all that any man can do. I have been in many battles, but this was the hottest of all. Our men stood their ground like veterans, and fought like heroes. Every man in the two companies did his duty, and I am proud of them. I have recommended Sergeant Hall for promotion to the Second Lieutenancy, made vacant by the death of Lieut. Kane, and I hope that my recommendation will be approved. Hall is a brave man, and deserves promotion. I have recommended Corporal Hall for promotion to the Sergeancy, made vacant by the promotion of Hall. Corporal Hall is a brave man, and deserves promotion. I have recommended Private Hall for promotion to the Corporalcy, made vacant by the promotion of Corporal Hall. Private

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Commodore Foote's Expedition Up the Mississippi.

CAPTURE OF ARMORER

SURRENDER.

Commodore Foote makes the following official report of the expedition up the Mississippi River, and the capture of Island No. 10:

On Board Uniter Bayard Gunboat Benton, }
Mouth of Obion River, April 8, 1862. }

Sir: I informed you by telegraph of the capture of Island No. 10 by the gunboats and mortar flotilla under my command, and also of the capture of the Fort Bloomfield batteries on the Kentucky shore, and the surrender of the Island Armorer, with its batteries, on the Tennessee shore, on the morning of the 7th inst., by

NEW-YORK: SUNDAY SEPT. 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORKER WEEKLY.

...published on Saturday, at Two Dollars per year.

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The Semi-Weekly and Weekly Tribune to clubs of three or more copies, Specimen numbers sent gratuitously.

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Letters should be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith. No pains will be taken to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. WADSWORTH, who recently received the nomination of the Union Convention for Governor of this State, was serenaded last night at his residence in Washington, of which place he is at present the Military Governor. A great crowd was present, and in response to urgent calls the General appeared and made a speech, in which he clearly defined his position with reference to the war for putting down the rebellion. A special report of his speech, received by telegraph, will be found in our columns this morning.

One of our special correspondents with the Army of the Potomac sends us the results of the reconnoissances across the Potomac on Thursday. One party of our cavalry went on the road to Williamsport, in the direction of Winchester, and another on the road to Martinsburgh. Still another crossed the river at Mercersville, and went to Martinsburgh-town. The road from Harper's Ferry to Shepherdstown, about half way to Martinsburgh, was found to be open. The rebel pickets were discovered at Shepherdstown, but withdrew on our forces approached. Over thirty rebels were captured about a mile and a half west of Shepherdstown, including Lieut. Col. Hall, of the Thirty-third Virginia, and a lieutenant of cavalry. The enemy appeared to be in considerable force on the Western bank of the Opequan creek, a stream which divides Frederick from Berkely county, and empties into the Potomac several miles above Harper's Ferry. Dispatches published by us yesterday, however, indicated that the main body of the rebel army is now at Winchester, to which point the force on the Opequan would probably fall back before the advance of our army. A dispatch from Frederick, yesterday, informs us that a satisfactory change in affairs had taken place.

A dispatch from Springfield, Mo., dated Friday, informs us that a portion of the rebel army, under Hindman and Raine, is now at the Granby Mines, in Newton County, near the State line. This rebel force is said to number about 12,000—a motley crowd, some of them well armed, but most of them bearing such weapons as could be gathered throughout Arkansas. Gen. SCHOFIELD, who now commands the National army of Missouri in the field, is preparing to march against them, and there is every reason to believe he will be successful, as his force is composed of the best troops in the State.

Gen. MORGAN, it seems, has not evacuated Cumberland Gap. The Louisville *Democrat* says of the report: "Gen. MORGAN'S instructions were imperative, as we learn, to hold the Gap at all hazards. We further learn that the recapture of Richmond, Ky., which is a certainty, was made by Gen. SU COURSEY, and not Gen. MORGAN, as at first reported. The same courier who brought the news of Gen. SU COURSEY'S movements, also stated that Gen. MORGAN was still at the Gap, in sufficient force to hold it against any army Gen. SMITH or any other rebel General can bring to bear on it. He has abundant supplies to last him for weeks, and is in no danger whatever."

The Louisville *Democrat*, of Sept. 26, says: "There was some slight skirmishing yesterday morning in the vicinity of Elizabethtown, between our advance forces and the rebels, but there was no fight of any importance. Skeletons of two companies, which were organizing in Hardin County, to join BRAGG, were captured yesterday and brought to this city last evening. We learned at a late hour last night that a brisk little fight occurred yesterday forenoon between the advance of BUELL'S army and BRAGG'S rear guard, in which our forces were victorious, but we did not learn any particulars."

By the arrival of the steamship *Matanzas* at this port, we receive advices from New-Orleans to the 20th inst. Matters appear to be progressing there very quietly, and the health of the city continues remarkably good. Gen. BUTLER had issued an order forbidding the transfer of property, or rights of property,—real, mixed, personal or incorporeal—except necessary food, medicine and clothing, either by way of sale, gift, pledge, payment, lease or loan, by any inhabitant of the Department who has not returned to his or her allegiance to the United States—the person transferring and the person receiving to be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both. All registers of transfer of certificates of stock or shares in any incorporated or joint stock company or association, in which such person has any interest, are likewise forbidden. Col. JACK HAMILTON, of Texas, had arrived in the city, and had delivered a stirring address before the Union Association at Lyceum Hall.

The hospital steamer *Daniel Webster* arrived at this port last night from Washington, having on board 589 sick and wounded soldiers.

GENERAL NEWS.

A collision occurred last evening on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, resulting in a smash of locomotives and cars, but no loss of life. The Southern mail was delayed by the accident, and had not arrived at the time of our going to press.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* passed Cape Race early yesterday morning, with advices from Europe five days later. A summary of her news, which is of little importance, is telegraphed. The idea of recognizing the Southern Confederacy appears to be pretty nearly abandoned by both England and France. It was reported that the rebels were buying and building numerous steamers in England, and building a ram in the Mersey. The sales of Cotton for the week amounted to 37,000 bales, the market being irregular, with a decline on all descriptions. Breadstuffs were irregular, and Provisions were quiet but firm. Canada wheat was quoted at 8s@8s 6d for money. American securities were quiet.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday removed from office Mr. AUGUSTUS F. PURDY, Deputy Street Commissioner, who, since the removal of Mr. KEARY, has been the acting head of the department. The reason given for the removal by the mover of the resolution, Ald. WALSH, was that Mr. PURDY had refused to recognize the removal of Mr. KEARY, and still permitted him to act as Street Commissioner. The Morning Session of the Board was adjourned until 5 P. M., when the

The St. Louis *Republican* of Sept. 24 announces the departure of Gen. HASKIN from that city for Washington, under orders. It is hinted that he is to reorganize the cavalry forces.

The French steam-frigate *Finisterre*, Commander RENELLE, from Vera Cruz on the 3d inst. and Havana on the 15th, arrived here yesterday. She mounts 4 guns, has engines of 200 horse-power, and has a crew of 325 men. She has been employed transporting troops from Brest to Vera Cruz.

An active business was reported in Breadstuffs, on Saturday, at firmer prices. Lard, Sugars and Rio Coffee were also freely purchased at buoyant rates. Pork, Beef, Hides, Oils, Metals, Seeds, Spices, and Naval Stores, were lightly dealt in. Cotton was depressed and unsettled. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Hops, Candles, Dyewoods, Lathe, Molasses, and Whisky. Wool was less active. The Freight market exhibited less firmness.

The President's Proclamation.

The Proclamation of Emancipation by President LINCOLN, looking at its possible economical and moral results in the future, is undoubtedly one of the great events of the century. Still, it should be remembered that it has been given out, especially as a military measure, with the authority, indeed of Congress, but by the Commander-in-Chief of the armies and navy of the United States, for the purpose of putting down the rebellion.

It is not pretended to be justified by the Constitution, except as a means of self-preservation, even as war itself on the part of the General Government is justified.

It is a war measure, overriding State laws and personal rights, striking right at the heart and strength of this atrocious rebellion. It belongs to the same category with the orders of the Government to bombard rebellious cities or to take the lives of rebellious citizens, or with the measures establishing military governments over States in armed resistance to the National authority. It finds its technical and legal justification in "military necessity." Its moral justification will be found in the approval of mankind and the increasing voice of admiration through all future history. But what, regarding it as a military measure, will be its peculiar effects?

This war has corrected several wide-spread errors in regard to the race this proclamation is designed especially to affect. We discover that the slaves are by no means so inclined for insurrections or bloody acts of violence as was formerly supposed. They are evidently a remarkably good-natured, mild, forgiving folk, who would far rather run away than attempt any doubtful or perilous venture of insurrection or warfare. We find, too, that, despite all Southern ideal pictures, they are most earnestly desirous of liberty, and have very little attachment for their masters. It is evident, also, that there is much more understanding among them of the questions at issue in this war, and a far more rapid and secret diffusing of intelligence and news through the plantations than was ever dreamed of at the North.

On the 1st of January next, in the States then in rebellion, the slaves will probably generally understand that if they can escape from rebel jurisdiction anywhere within our lines they are free. Should we hold at that time—as we may reasonably expect—Savannah, Mobile, and Charleston, an immense population of this ignorant peasantry will have abandoned their masters' estates and have placed themselves within reach of our protection.

The agriculture of the South will have been almost disorganized; a general sense of insecurity will pervade the rural districts; men who would have enlisted, will prefer to remain for the protection of their homes from dangers, which are all the more terrible from being imaginary; regiments will be obliged to return to guard against this insurrectionary population. Soon, it is probable that the Southern masters, finding themselves losing their property, will resort to cruel preventive measures, which may call out the very outbreaks they were designed to discourage.

A natural result of these large gatherings of able-bodied men within our lines—our own numbers becoming diminished from sickness and battle—will be the arming them for their own protection and for use, as a kind of *Sepoys* in our armies. This result will be postponed as long as possible, both from dislike of the negro and from dread thus of throwing away the scabbard against the South. But the logic of events, if the rebellion continue, must force it upon us. The burden of the draft, the devilish spirit of the insurrection, the necessity of protecting these refugees in our lines, and the military duty of weakening the enemy, will all compel it. Then all the devil in the fierce passions of the South will be aroused, and in reprisal they will endeavor to make the war a death-struggle, without mercy or any consideration of humanity.

The punishment for this will be terrible and awful, and will involve nothing less than the utter extermination of the slaveholding aristocracy of the Cotton States, and an entire reorganization of society.

How much wiser, how much healthier for the vast future, would be a rational return by the Cotton States to their allegiance, and an acceptance of the wise proposition of the President, affirmed by Congress, organizing a gradual emancipation. They stand now on the verge of an abyss whose depth and horrors no human eye can measure.

With them is the choice, whether to return, or to take the fatal leap.

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.—A week of perfect military lull has followed the great week of battles; but there are beginning to be signs that the dead-lock that has held the two armies on opposite banks of the Potomac ever since the close of the mighty duel in which each contestant claims to be victor, is destined speedily to be brought to an end. So long as the rebels either remained in the position they took up on the south side of the Potomac, or could make Gen. MCCLELLAN *believe* that they remained there, it was difficult for him to budge, for if he attempted to cross in pursuit there was the danger of his force being cut up in the process, while if he should retire to Washington, the enemy would be popping over into Maryland again. It would seem from present appearances that the rebel leaders have called us to battle entirely to cover their retreat, McCLELLAN by an appearance of force, while they have used the opportunity to retire the main body of their army down the Shenandoah valley. The reconnoissances that have been made within the past two or three days on the Virginia side, and which have been pushed as far as Shepardstown and Martinsburgh, disclose nowhere anything more than a picket guard; and it is not unlikely that the chief force of the rebels is now at or near Winchester. Gen. MCCLELLAN will now, probably, transfer his army to the Virginia side of the Potomac; but what he will do after that it would not be easy to tell. If the rebels are left undisturbed in their position at Winchester, they will find in the rich harvest of this fertile valley abundant subsistence for the next three months.

The Nations that Judge Us.

The Government of the United States is certainly the worst behaved in the world. It is drawing upon itself the frowns of the friends of political morality everywhere. England, with her feet upon Ireland, and her bayonets pressing against the breast of India, admonishes us that all peoples ought to be free to choose their own political associations, and that government without love is selfish and hateful. France, with her armies in Mexico, her rulers are expending $300,000,000 a year to maintain a dominion that has been won by the sword. The little Island reverberates with the clink of hammers, building iron-clad fighting ships, and with the peals of ordnance denoting the trial of Armstrong guns. The newspapers applaud the new militia system, which is to convert every Englishman into a capable soldier. England thinks of nothing, apparently, so much as war; prepares for nothing so much as war; contracts enormous debts freely only for war; and all the time berates all other nations—the United States particularly—for any indulgence in war, no matter what the provocation. Better give up national life; better surrender natural boundaries; better yield up forts, mints and custom-houses; better perish utterly from the map of nations, than go to war against rebels. So says England to the United States, but so *did* England never in all her career of a thousand years and more. England spends nearly as much in peace as the United States does in war—350 millions a year. And all this is gathered, or supposed to be, from the labor of a hard-worked people, who have a pinched area and slender means of work.

England plunges her hand remorselessly into the pockets of her subjects to support war debts and to prepare for future wars. The people are expected to wince and be surprised; but the London *Times* makes it all right by stating the case as follows: "It is the unfortunate fact that the new cycle the world has entered has *a decided tendency to war*, and its advanced science has taken the worst side, and rendered war more expensive. *Making ready for hostilities now costs more than fighting did formerly.* Indeed, *peace is now a war, as regards its expenditure.* The old allegories of her smile and crown of plenty are *out of date.* She is compelled to walk in armor—cannot put off sword or helmet—and *wears a permanent frown.*" With this sententious antithesis the grumbling Englishmen are dismissed, satisfied; and they pass to the next column to read and be red with indignation at the war burdens the Americans are likely to have saddled on them. They echo the noisy clamor of the *Times* on the subject; pronounce all imposts impositions; and declare the day nigh at hand when Americans will revolt against such wrongs. Verily, we have a distinguished and disinterested monitor in England; and it will be our own fault if we do not learn from her how sad a thing it is to go to war and to raise the necessary money to pay its cost.

But it is not England alone that deplores the mischievous example we are setting. The Emperor of the French is equally concerned to see the fratricidal strife that prevails among Americans. Perhaps if he had time he would, in the cause of humanity and civilization, undertake to suppress the unseemly exhibition we are making. But he is somewhat preoccupied now. His neighbor Italy, needs a vast deal of nursing and watching; and military camps are founded and filled for the purpose. The state of Mexico, far away from his presence and interests, has strangely offended his imperial ideas of propriety, and he needs to send an army of 80,000 men to chastise somebody or something (he hardly can tell what) in Mexico, in order to vindicate the honor (in whatever way it is insulted) of France. In the East, also, the Emperor, as well as his faithfully ally, Lord PALMERSTON, has an account with the erring Chinese to settle, to be paid in Spartan currency—*hard iron.*

Other European countries are not unlike England and France. They all are paragons of peace-makers. They build forts and ships, and cast cannon; they manufacture gunpowder, shot and shell; they sharpen swords and sabres; they gird themselves for war and school themselves in the death-dealing art; they drink the spirit of strife, and rally their men for war. Not because they delight in battle and blood-shedding. O, no, but because they love peace, for themselves, for us, and for all men. They get ready for murder only as a precaution, and arm to the teeth in order that by God's mercy they may refrain from hurting each other!

These are the philanthropic friends whose voices reach us from across the Atlantic, chiding the United States Government for its unreasoning persistence in the defence of its national existence. They seem to have satisfied themselves that they only have a right to live as nations, and that a republic should yield its life to the first footpad that demands it. They grind the faces of the poor that are subject to their dominion, to sustain colossal military systems that overshadow the four continents, but are shocked to know that Americans are defending a home Government that they were born under and love. They transport O'Briens, Mitchels and Meaghers; and shoot the rebels of the Indus from the muzzles of guns; they kill Orsinis and crush the glorious Garibaldians; and demand the world's approval because they acted for the conservation of peace, order and constitutional government. But when our American

[illegible] Kentucky, [illegible] though it had [illegible] was, by the practical [illegible] had saved—no voice from abroad spoke out against the crime, but the force and of rebels is bounded on its their hideous work of revolution and ruin.

Let the American who is at all shaken in his faith or courage by the unbroken clamorousness that reach us from Europe, reflect on the history and present schemes of our National maligners before yielding to the pressure of their accumulated censures.

Wigfall and His Ancestors.

Do our readers remember WIGFALL? It is some time since we have heard anything of this individual, and for ourselves we had almost forgotten his existence. But WIGFALL "still lives," and enlightens the Confederate Senate now and then as formerly he did our own. And, by the way, that we have got him out of the Senate Chamber of the United States, is no small good result of the rebellion.

WIGFALL made a speech in the rebel Senate on Sept. 12, in which he congratulated his fellows thus: "Thank God, we have got rid of 'our ancestors,'" and he hoped never to hear the word again. If the statement were true, so far as WIGFALL himself is concerned, there cannot be a doubt but that the ancestors in question have got much the best of the bargain. We are quite sure that the ancestors would hope never to hear again of WIGFALL, as they certainly never could, and never did, hear any good of him.

But WIGFALL is not the only one at the South who would gladly get rid of "our ancestors." The purity of life, the humanity and tenderness, the deep sense of the value of humanity and of the rights and glory of mankind which those ancestors cherished, cannot be pleasant remembrances among these wretches who threaten to bayonet women for offering to help wounded captives, and who inaugurate African slave hunts upon this continent, so as to rejoice in a "booty of three thousand niggers" captured at one haul. We do not wonder that they did not celebrate the Fourth of July throughout this Kingdom of New-Dahomey. We do not wonder that they proclaim their rejoicing that they have "got rid" of our ancestors,—those noble men whose names have been the glory of our land, and who toiled and suffered to raise and set upon enduring foundations that edifice of American liberty which these unhung rebels have striven with such violence and crime to overthrow.

But Mr. WIGFALL and his compeers are quite too early in their gratulations. They are very far from having "got rid of our ancestors." Their memories are still green in the hearts of the loyal men of the country. The principles for which they offered their lives and spent weary days and nights of toil, still animate the Government against which rebellion struggles so fiercely, but, as the future will shew, so fruitlessly; and if the spirits of those ancestors cannot, as old fables would tell us that spirits have done in past days, come down to lead the hosts of the Republic which they founded, to victory, yet those principles which they held dear fight for us still, still strengthen the arms of our soldiers and weaken the arms of rebellion—making the success of our cause inevitable in the end.

We *differ from* WIGFALL and his fellow rebels. We rejoice that we have not "got rid of our ancestors." We hope to hear much of them. We would strengthen our hearts by thinking of their firm endurance, their wise patience, their truth, their love for freedom. We would bring them nearer to us than they have been, and, by a better knowledge of their lives, and a closer communion with their spirits, we would make our determination yet more strong, never to allow their work to be overthrown; and these misguided rebels themselves, and their posterity, will yet rejoice that we refused to suffer them to rid themselves of those ancestral glories, but persisted, even through the flames and thunder and desolation of civil war, in holding fast, for ourselves and for them, to the ancient landmarks which the fathers have had set, and thus saving them from the abyss of despotism and the night of barbarism. And when that day shall come, then thank God we shall have got rid of WIGFALL, and shall hope never to hear his name again.

KENTUCKY—THE WORK FOR BUELL.—Kentucky begins to breathe freely again, though the rescue of her commercial metropolis from the threatened seizure of the enemy has cost the country dearly. Still we do not blame Kentucky, nor think that the fact of a successful rebel invasion leaves any stain on her loyalty. The State has furnished every volunteer demanded by the National Government for the general defence. And this, after losing many thousands of her unworthy young men, who were allured but too easily into the ranks of treason. An agricultural people, in the quiet pursuit of their usual farm avocations, are never expected to repel an armed enemy coming upon them in force. Hence, the fairest and most loyal portion of Kentucky deserves sympathy in its misfortune. If the nation loses much by what has occurred there, the population who have been despoiled lose in proportion much more.

The cost to the country is the abandonment of Huntsville, Ala., and all of Middle Tennessee, save the Capital of the State; the evacuation of Cumberland Gap by the gallant Gen. MORGAN, who so long held that gateway to loyal East Tennessee; the vast expense of moving Gen. BUELL'S army so far and so rapidly North, and the time that will be lost in regaining what he had to abandon.

Gen. BUELL should see to it that we quickly get back our own with interest. The Louisville *Journal* says that that city is now defended by an army of one hundred thousand men. Gen. MORGAN, who left Cumberland Gap, is said to have reached Richmond, Ky., with ten thousand men. We know there is no inconsiderable Union army at Cincinnati and Covington, Ky. Here is force enough to sweep down upon BRAGG wherever he is, overwhelm him if he stands, or pursue him beyond the limits of any part of Tennessee, if he flies; *and thus release East Tennessee forever from the presence and sway of the rebels.*

It is supposed that BRAGG is trying to make [illegible] Gap. If he goes to the possession of Eastern Kentucky he may be joined by the rebel army that has just overrun all the Kanawha Valley, and thus become strong enough to dispute the possession of the State with Buell. He should be allowed no time to choose his way out of the State, or to form eligible junctions in it. The force is in Gen. BUELL'S hands to crush the rebel army completely, or by driving it through and beyond East Tennessee, emancipate the long-oppressed loyalists there, and sever the railroad which has been from the beginning the strongest support of the rebellion. If this shall promptly be done, as the natural fruit and military sequence of BRAGG'S invasion and the massing of so great an army against him, the country will soon come to regard what seems a present misfortune, the happiest event of the war.

THE PROCLAMATION IN THE BORDER STATES.—The effect of the President's proclamation in the loyal Slave States has been looked for with much interest. Many feared—and indeed the President himself lately shared the feeling—that it would be the occasion of a large defection of support that the Government has hitherto received from Border State Volunteers.

There is as yet no demonstration of anything of the kind. The city has been filled with startling rumors of defection, laid first in Kentucky, then in Missouri, but no verification of them has been received. It is fair to presume they are erroneous.

The *Journal*, of Louisville, (Gen. D. PERRYMAN,) and the *Democrat*, (a loyal paper,) condemn the proclamation, and denounce it in emphatic, even vehement language. But they both argue that it is unconstitutional, and "a dead letter," and "will not chill Kentucky's devotion to the cause thus imperilled anew."

THE OWNERSHIP OF THE WORLD.—It was stated in the TIMES of yesterday that the *World* newspaper "had become the property of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD." A note from Mr. MANTON MARBLE, who is the recognized editor of the journal referred to, assures us of the inaccuracy of the statement, and informs us that he is the sole proprietor. It is proper, perhaps, to say, that neither the present reference or the one complained of has been dictated by a disposition to place that gentleman in an offensive light before the public.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Serenade to Gen. Wadsworth, Candidate for the Governorship of New-York.

GENERAL WADSWORTH'S SPEECH.

His Policy in Regard to the War Clearly Defined.

The Rebellion to be Crushed at Any Cost.

Approval of the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 27.

SERENADE TO GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. WADSWORTH was, this evening, complimented with a serenade by the marine band, at his residence, in evidence of the public satisfaction with his nomination for Governor of the State of New-York. The concourse was large, including several prominent citizens of New-York, among whom were Hon. STEPHEN DRAPER, Hon. Geo. D. PRENTICE and Dr. H. M. PEIRCE. After preliminary music by the band, Gen. WADSWORTH was called upon for a speech, and responded as follows:

I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you do me in making this visit. I suppose I may assume that you come to congratulate me upon having received from the Convention of the State of New-York—a Convention composed of the truest friends of this Government, the truest friends of the country, and the most earnest supporters of the war—on having received from that Convention the nomination to the distinguished position of Governor of the State of New-York. While I cannot allow myself to over-estimate the compliment of this nomination; while I cannot allow myself to misunderstand it, or to receive it in any considerable degree as a personal compliment, I need not say how highly I appreciate it. I have not earned it, gentlemen, by any public service of my own in my native State. I have never held any public position, or any official position there. I am known only as a citizen who has pursued his avocations during most of his life entirely in the privacy of home. But the gentlemen who have brought forward my name have done so largely on trust. While I cannot claim that this nomination is the result of any services which I have rendered, or is a reward for any merit in me, I do claim for it significance and meaning plainly marked. I have been brought forward, gentlemen, by men who are in earnest, and they brought me forward because they believed that I was in earnest. [Cries of "Good," and cheers.] These men believe that this rebellion can be crushed, that it ought to be crushed, and they intend that it shall be crushed. [Applause.] They intend to uphold this noble Republican Government of ours. They intend to hold together this country, hold it together at whatever cost of life, of blood, of suffering, of treasure. At whatever cost, they intend to hold it together,—to make it desolate, devastated, if need be, but to hold it together, one country, and that a free country. ["Good," and cheers.] A land of refuge, as it has been in days past, for the oppressed from all parts of the world. They have brought me forward, gentlemen, as their standard-bearer, because I believe what they believe, I think what they think, I feel as they feel, on these great questions. They do not wish, they do not intend to survive the dismemberment of their country, and they do not believe that I wish to survive it, or that my children should survive it. (Cheers.) These are the thoughts which have influenced them in bringing me forward, and I trust that in that light, however poor as may be my claim in other respects, I shall receive the approbation and support of the men of New-York who may be here. (Cries "You will.") I do not propose, gentlemen, on this occasion—it would be obviously improper in me, in the position which I now occupy—to enter at large into a discussion of the conduct of the war, or the policy of the Government. Sufficient for us to know, gentlemen, that the Government has given us the most solemn and repeated assurances—and it is sustained by the public sentiment of the loyal people who gather to its support—that the war will be prosecuted with the utmost military energy, and that all the means, agencies and appliances of honor-

[illegible] energy of the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] DETECTIVES SHALL USE FIREARMS.

The following Resolution, adopted by the Common Council of Brooklyn, was yesterday approved by the Commissioner of Taxation: Messrs McCord, Pittsburgh, Penn.; A. J. Cassatelli, Lancaster, Penn.; CALP[illegible] Harrisburgh, Penn.

PROVOST-MARSHALS.

The War Department has issued the following order respecting Special Provost-Marshals, and defining their duties:

First—There shall be a Provost-Marshal-General of the War Department, whose headquarters will be at Washington, and who will have the immediate supervision, control and management of the corps.

Second—There will be appointed in each State one or more Special Provost-Marshals, as necessity may require, who will report to and receive instructions and orders from the Provost-Marshal-General of the War Department.

Third—It will be the duty of the special Provost-Marshals to arrest all deserters, whether regulars, volunteers or militia, and send them to the nearest military commandant, or military post, where they can be cared for and sent to their respective regiments; to arrest, upon the warrant of the Judge-Advocate, all disloyal persons suspected or accused under the orders of the War Department; to inquire into and report immediately practiced; seize stolen or embezzled property of the Government; detect spies of the enemy, and perform such other duties as may be required upon them by the War Department, and report all their proceedings promptly to the Provost-Marshal-General.

Fourth—To enable Special Provost-Marshals to discharge their duties efficiently, they are authorized to call on any available military force within their respective districts, or else to employ the assistance of citizens, constables, sheriffs or police-officers, as far as may be necessary, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Provost-Marshal-General of the War Department, with the approval of the Secretary of War.

Fifth—Necessary expenses incurred in this service will be paid on duplicate bills, certified by the Special Provost-Marshals, stating the time and nature of the service, after commutation and approval by the Provost-Marshal-General.

Sixth—The compensation of Special Provost-Marshals shall be —— dollars per month and actual travelling expenses; and postage will be refunded on bills properly made out, and approved by the Provost-Marshal-General.

Seventh—All appointments in this service will be subject to be revoked at the pleasure of the Secretary of War.

Eighth—All orders heretofore issued by the War Department conferring authority upon other officers to act as Provost-Marshals (except those who have received special commissions from the War Department) are hereby revoked.

By order Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjt.-Gen.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Extreme Measures Adopted by Mosquera—Departure of the Nuns and Priests—Breaking Up the Government as Contingent—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1862.

As some of the semi-monthly mails that centre at this Isthmus from all portions of Spanish-America, connect with this steamer to New-York, I have little else but local items to send you, and of interesting ones we happen to be very soon.

The principal topic of discussion and excitement in town since the last mail, has been the closing of the cathedral and churches, and the exodus of the priests, monks and old nuns from the country, in consequence of President Mosquera's mortmain law. Many of the opposers of Mosquera, and one of the newspapers in this city, have attempted to excite sympathy for the "poor outcasts," but I think without proper reason. The law requires simply that all the churches and priests shall exercise their right under the laws of the Government, and that the property vested in religious institutions shall only inure to their benefit to the extent of a moderate support of the present holders, and shall then become entirely the property of the Government. One of our editors thinks the departure, on the 9th inst., of the nuns for Lima was "the saddest sight he ever witnessed." He has been very fortunate, then, in having lived in a happy atmosphere, for most gentle people have looked upon it merely as a parade for effect—a very good piece of day theatricals, and which, like the afternoon shows for children at BARNUM's, are half spoiled by occasional glimpses of sunlight peeping in at the open doors and blinded windows. "The unhappy party," says the Editor, "were followed to the railway wharf by an immense procession of the principal ladies of the city, and, as they proceeded through the streets, all of them weeping in the greatest agony, we could not help thinking that the edict which ordained such unnecessary and barbarous cruelty upon these good old creatures must some day revert with equal poignancy upon those who promulgated it. Never has Panama expressed such universal and genuine grief as at the departure of the nuns from within her walls, and the day will long be remembered as one of the saddest in her history."

All of which is subject to a discount of at least 98 per cent. The old ladies, three of whom are over 80 years each of age, and the two others not especially young, it is true, were good old creatures; always had a glass of sparkling wate for a thirsty soul who tapped at the *locutorio*, and made superb bouquets and elegant wreaths from their *parterre* of flowers for evening parties, and for the nuptials of good young Catholics. But they can't do much worse at Lima and probably not much better.

The priests have taken the responsibility of carrying off all the valuables from the churches and closing them, and then charge MOSQUERA with depriving the people of religious instruction. I predict that this flurry won't last long, if MOSQUERA succeeds in Cauca. The priests will be glad enough to come back.

The State appears to be quiet. A portion of the troops sent from here to break up the legal Government at Santiago, have returned, after fully accomplishing their object. They brought to Panama five leaders who refused to recognize the Provisional Government of Señor DIAS, who are to have the liberty of the city on parole. Don FRANCISCO FABREGAS with about 50 men, the remnant of the Constitutional force, went from Santiago, it is said, toward the district of Chiriqui, in the hope of getting aid from that Province, but his success will be very doubtful. We have a report that an Italian Captain, who was charged to take away from Santiago money and valuables of the Fabregas and Guardia families, had run away with the whole of it, but probably there is no foundation to the story.

The British steamship *Saladin* arrived from Carthagena at Aspinwall on the 12th, but brings no reliable news from the interior as to the progress of the war. At Carthagena it was not believed that Ex-President OSPINA and CALVO had come to Aspinwall. It was thought they were still concealed in the city. They went to St. Thomas, and probably to Europe, on the 9th, the British steamer having touched alongside the British frigate *Orlando* and taken them off. Most persons are glad they escaped.

An attempt was made last week by Gov. DIAS, to arrest Señor BERMUDEZ, Spanish editor of the *Star and Herald*, the enemies of the former allege, because he wrote bitter articles against the Provisional Government; but others aver, because he was endeavoring, with others, to get up a counter-revolution. He took refuge in the United States Consulate, but was given up the next morning by Consul MCKEE, and, after an examination, was set at liberty.

The British war steamer *Camelion*, and the United States steam frigate *Sarasac*, are in port. At Aspinwall, the United States brig *Perry*, which is soon to be relieved by the brig *Bainbridge*.

The American ship *Forest King*, from New-York, is discharging 1,200 tons coals at Panama, for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The Panama Railroad Company's bark *Golden Rule*, will sail to-night from Aspinwall for New-York. There is no other American vessel in port there.

Obituary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Capt. D. C. HANNAHS, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, whose death was recently announced in the columns of the TIMES, was a native of Brooklyn, and personally known to many of your readers. He graduated at Yale College three years ago, and immediately entered upon the study of law in this city. He relinquished his professional pursuits early in the war to take command of a company in the Sixth United States Cavalry. Having served with [illegible] Regiment, of which Col. RENWICK, also graduated from Yale, was the commander, he was promoted to the Majority of the Regiment, and subsequently to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy. He was killed in the battle of Gaines' Mill, on the 27th ult., while gallantly leading his command in a charge upon the enemy's batteries. He was a brave officer, and a gentleman of the highest character. Yale College has reason to be proud of her graduates who have fallen in the defence of the country.

Capt. HANNAHS was a young man of unusual ability, and of rare natural endowments. He had a clear comprehension and mature of all his relations, and the warmest attachment of those who were privileged with his intimate friendship. His talents and accomplishments even at that time gave promise of a brilliant career in after life. In his profession, a strong intellect, sterling integrity, and earnest purpose had already marked him for distinction. As an officer he was fearless, capable, efficient. Educated to self-command, he knew how to command others. His genial disposition and generous manly character won him the hearts of all who knew him, whether in the walks of peace or war.

His death adds another to that list of noble names whom Yale has offered on the altar of the country. A gallant soldier is lost to the Republic. A bereaved family mourns for a beloved son and brother, and a multitude of comrades and old associates, scattered throughout the country, will render every tribute of affection to the memory of a generous and constant friend.

Such sacrifices as this are the bitterest fruit of these trying times. It is hard to see so much manhood fade, a career of such promise checked in the dawn of youth. The only consolation is in the reflection that he fell, as he would himself have wished, at the post of duty. C.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1862.

SERENADE TO COMMANDER PORTER.

Brilliant Procession of the Firemen.

THE SERENADE AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.

Speech of the Commander---He is Made an Honorary Member of No. 6 Truck.

The firemen of New-York paid a splendid tribute of appreciation to Commander PORTER, of the gunboat *Essex*, last evening. Learning that the gallant sailor was stopping at the St. Nicholas, they planned a magnificent torchlight procession and serenade, which was carried out with the most gratifying success. Among the companies participating, were: Hook and Ladder No. 6, Hose No. 33, Hose No. 24, Engine No. 31, Hose No. 11, Engine No. 31, Hose No. 7, Engine No. 37, and Engine No. 47. Delegations from these various organizations, in full fire costume, congregated at Firemen's Hall, and equipped with American flag-lanterns, torches and pyrotechnics of various descriptions, marched down Broadway, attended by an immense gathering of citizens, to the St. Nicholas Hotel. The route was enlivened by the music of Dodworth's Band, and illuminated by the gay display of lanterns, and more particularly the rockets, Roman candles, blue lights, and other fireworks, which were profusely exhibited. The firemen did themselves infinite credit, not only in the completeness of their preparations, but in the enthusiasm which marked their entire demonstration.

Arrived at the St. Nicholas, a dense mass collected, and cheered lustily for "PORTER," who, in obedience to the call, soon appeared upon the balcony and was most cordially welcomed. He complacently viewed the scene, leaning with his left elbow on the balustrade, with his right hand in his breeches pocket, listened to the exhilarating music. As soon as the first piece was finished the cries for the honored object of the ovation were resumed, with loud calls for a "speech," "speech." In obedience to the request, he spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF COMMANDER PORTER.

GENTLEMEN: I am happy to know that I have met the approbation of my countrymen. (Cheers.) It is one of the proudest feelings of my heart. In this war I have sought no personal honor, I have asked no promotion, I desire no aggrandizement. My whole object has been to offer my life to my country, to support the Constitution, and to unite our unhappy country. [Applause.] If I have aided in any manner to do this, and my humble efforts have met with your approbation, that is all the reward I ask, that is all I desire. [Applause.] If, in the many conflicts I have passed through, and you have given me credit for it as Commander of the *Essex*, permit me to say it is much or more due to my gallant crew than to myself. To those men who fought your battles, who expected none, and who are unknown and almost forgotten, I attribute the victories of the *Essex*. They stood firm to their guns, and acted boldly and manfully. To them, and not to me, you should have granted honor. [Applause.] There is one incident in this war I must refer to. I allude to the painful occasion of the evacuation of Baton Rouge. After our men had fought from nearly daylight until four o'clock in the afternoon, and had driven the enemy back, it was determined to abandon the place. I entered my protest against it. [A voice: "Good for you."] But, sir, I should have still there and defended it to the last hour of my life. But it was decided otherwise. After the town was abandoned I remained there with two gunboats four days. [Cheers for PORTER. "Bully for you."] After that I called my crew and placed the situation of the vessel before them. I told them we had no supplies and no coal, but that up the river we could obtain our coal and our supplies, but only by hard and steady fighting. They gave me three cheers. To them, and to them alone, I must attribute the success of that gallant ship. There are circumstances now occurring which compel me to remain silent. I regret that I am not now on the Mississippi River fighting my country's cause, instead of being kept here idle in New-York. [Applause.] I have also to remark that I brought with me some of the most gallant men of that river, among whom was Capt. RILEY.

The Commodore concluded with a reference to the gallant conduct of Capt. RILEY, of the *Anglo-American*, which vessel ran the batteries of Fort Hudson, and his vessel was hit 66 times.

The speech of the Commodore was received with great favor, and its close he was greeted with renewed applause.

After the speech was concluded, and Commander PORTER had vainly endeavored to induce some of his officers to appear on the balcony, Mr. P. Y. EVERETT, Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, took charge of him and conducted him to an adjoining parlor, and there introduced him to the fire celebrities, among whom were Chief DECKER, and the brave Capt. JOHN DOWNEY.

Mr. EVERETT availed himself of the occasion to announce to Commander PORTER that he had been elected an honorary member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, and as a token of that distinction, presented him with a silver badge of honorary membership No. 42, by which the police will know the Commander should he make his appearance at a fire.

Commander PORTER availed himself of the gift to express his admiration for the bravery and courage of the Fire Department, and his pleasure at being made an honorary member thereof.

The whole affair passed off with great credit to all concerned, and was an honor alike to the brave sailor and his appreciating countrymen of New-York.

Sneers of Secessionists at Northern Mothers and Daughters—Are they Deserved?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

First—"Northern women are dressing, dancing and flirting, while Southern women are at work cheering on their soldiers, and making every possible sacrifice to gain their independence."

Second—Northern women pass their own soldiers in the streets, "*laughingly*, and manifest little or no concern about the war: hence we (Secessionists) infer they are quite willing the South *should succeed*."

Third—"The Southern army is composed of *gentlemen*—fathers and brothers fighting side by side; while Northern *men* remain at home and hire Germans and Irish, the sweepings of the earth, to fight *for* them. The South deserves success!"

Fourth—"The South can *never be conquered!*" There, then, *is* Union deserving the name. There are no Northern Unionists in any of the slaveholding States—not *one!* True, some of them yield to "Northern views *for* the present; but at heart they are with the South."

Fifth—"There are more Secessionists—open and secret—in all the cities of the North, than there are Union men, to say nothing of the women."

Sixth—"The Abolitionists will be massacred when Washington is taken, and there will be no more four years' Government."

These assertions and more of similar character, calculated to discourage enlistments and stop efforts to put down the rebellion, were boldly made in our hearing, in private circles, when Secessionists were jubilant over the success of "Southern arms," which reached us on the morning of Sept. 3, and after they were quite sure the New-York papers, containing their victories, were safely on board the last outward-bound steamers. It appears also—for we took the trouble to ascertain facts—that by a well-concerted [illegible] Secessionists in this city, on the morning of Sept. 3, were to be [illegible] Union men, and where [illegible] Secessionists [illegible] Union men [illegible] Secessionists [illegible] Union men [illegible] Secessionists [illegible] Union men

INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Regular Meeting.

TUESDAY, Sept. 23, 1862.

The Board met at 3 P. M., Alderman Purser in the chair.

Petitions—The Department of Public Instruction, after the reading of the minutes, and the question being on the confirmation of the same, Alderman Purser said that the meeting of Friday, as well as the proceedings of Wednesday, was held without due notice to the members, and he felt it his duty, in his constituents' behalf, to protest against these said meetings of the Board, across upon the manifest evil and pernicious, and he could not under the circumstances, vote for a confirmation of the minutes. On motion of Alderman Smith, the minutes were confirmed.

Alderman Walsh presented a resolution for the removal of Alderman F. Purser, Deputy Street Commissioner.

Alderman Purser objected to the resolution, on the ground that the removal of that officer was not within the power of this Board, but belonged to the Street Commissioner, who had already been removed by the Board. He did not expect anything he could say would make any difference in the action of the Board, but he wished to call the attention of the members to the importance of having some head to that department. The Board had not yet appointed a Street Commissioner in place of Mr. Knapp, and if the charges were received there would be no acting head of the Department. Mr. Walsh contended that on the request of Mr. Knapp Mr. Purser became the Street Commissioner, and as such was subjected to removal at the hand of the Department, and he gave as a reason for Mr. Peters's removal that he had refused to recognize the removal of Mr. Knapp, although he (Mr. Walsh) had called upon him and informed him of the law and the ordinances in the case. He still continued to deny the legality of the removal of Mr. Purser, and he would be sustained in the Common Council.

The resolution was passed by a vote of 13 to 2.

Alderman Walsh offered a resolution that the Mayor and other heads of Departments of the removal of Mr. Knapp and Mr. Purser; and another resolution requiring the Corporation Counsel to report to the Board at its next meeting, whether any law was authorized by law to act as Street Commissioner, after the removal of the chief and deputy of that Department, and before their places had been filled by an appointment from the Mayor and the confirmation of such appointment by this Board.

After considerable routine business, the Board took a recess until 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Board met at the hour appointed, and the Board met at 8 P. M., Alderman Purser in the chair. In reply to the inquiries propounded, the Corporation Attorney replied in writing:

"As both the Street Commissioner and the Deputy are acting Street Commissioner, have been removed, it follows, of course, that there is no person who can discharge the duties of the office of Street Commissioner. The office is now vacant, and must remain so until appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, in pursuance of the nineteenth Section of the Charter of 1857.

Respectfully,
GREENE C. BRONSON,
Corporation Counsel."

Alderman Brady said that he supposed the Clerks and employés in the Street Commissioner's Office would continue in same as until the new appointment.

Several resolutions so understood it, and the proposition seemed to meet with general assent.

Alderman Farley offered a resolution that the ordinance offering an extra bounty of $50 to recruits enlisting in this city upon the 25th inst., be extended in its operation until the 30th of October next. Adopted.

It was then agreed that the future meetings of the Board shall take place at 3 P. M. every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and the Board adjourned.

PRIZE MATTERS.

Activity of the Federal Officers at this Port—The District Attorney—The Prize Commissioners and their Work.

Notwithstanding the complaints of delays in the final determination of prize causes in this district, we are assured that, after all, the District Court of New-York and its officers are greatly in advance of any and all others in the accomplishment of the great desideratum, namely, the perfecting of final decrees of distribution, which the law requires in all cases, before the proceeds of prizes accruing to naval captors can be paid to them from the Department.

A fleet may be ever so active in the hearing of a prize cause, and speedy in its consideration and sale of captured property, and yet, unless the like celerity is manifested in its proceedings for a final decree of adjudication, the naval captors are no nearer the possession of their prize money. The proceedings requisite as the foundation of a final decree of distribution involve a vast deal of labor and investigation, and oftentimes very nice questions of joint capture, where two or more public vessels claim to share in the prize.

The final decree is a judicial determination of the vessels entitled, and the amount to which they are entitled, and is, by law to be based upon evidence taken before the Prize Commissioners, and submitted to the Court by their report.

For three weeks past the Prize Court has been almost exclusively occupied with these proceedings. Testimony has been taken before the Prize Commissioners in thirty-four cases. They have made and presented their reports in these cases. The able and efficient District-Attorney, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., with his assistant, Mr. ANDREWS, and the counsel for the captors, L. H. UPTON, have appeared before the Judge in these cases and presented the claims of the respective parties, and on Saturday the final decrees of distribution were indorsed.

Below we publish a list of cases in which final decrees have been passed, together with the gross amount of the proceeds in each case. Hereafter, we are informed, decrees of distribution will be kept along, pari passu, with those of condemnation and sale, and there will be no cause of complaint for unnecessary delay.

New York furnishes a market for the disposition of prize property so far superior to any other, that nothing should be allowed to divert it to other ports.

Prize, Vessel and Cargo	Proceeds
Steamer Henry Lewis	$37,337 45
Schooner S. W. Wilder	31,607 72
Schooner A. F. View	10,202 38
Schooner Soldier Co	3,706 70
Schooner Edward Pernard	29,227 85
Schooner Venus	5,574 20
Schooner Caroline	3,128 70
Schooner Oliver	1,120 00
Schooner Osceola	000 00
Schooner Advocate	000 00
Schooner Delight	000 00
Schooner Express	000 00
Schooner Captain Speddon	1,227 50
Schooner Louisa Agnes	1,450 00
Schooner Henry Middleton	24,607 00
Schooner Major Barbour	44,567 70
Brig Hattie Jackson	1,023 72
Schooner Berea	7,322 02
Sloop Pioneer	2,560 61
Schooner Venus	4,120 87
Schooner Volante	970 40
Schooner Finch	2,870 18
Schooner Wave	3,370 10
Schooner Louis Weston	19,274 15
Schooner Hannah M. Johnson	3,700 40
Schooner New Eagle	7,200 20
Schooner J. G. McNeil	4,448 91
Schooner Roman Wood	1,000 00
Schooner Falcon	6,102 10
Schooner Albion	2,045 00
Brig Henry C. Brooks	000 00
Schooner Mary	1,100 00
Schooner Digney	1,100 00

Why Arms are not Shipped from Bremen.

The Hamburgh and other German steamers which have brought to this port a large number of cargoes of arms, embracing in the aggregate half a million to a million stands since the commencement of the war, now bring only insignificant quantities because there is no demand, but because they cannot be procured. Vast orders are known to have been sent by Government direct, or through agents, which are not filled, because the spring cannot be obtained.

It is stated, upon good authority, that the Government arsenals which manufacture nearly all the good arms that are to be found in Europe, are, however, fully employed, but no supplies are retained for possible use, if the revolutionary movements of the people of Italy and of other States should make such provision necessary.

This fact explains why the shipment of arms has been so limited, and also furnishes a reason why no large contemplated may be expected for some time to come.

The Comptroller's Office.

The amount paid out of the $500,000 City-Bounty Appropriation, up to and including the 20th inst., the last day of the period fixed by the ordinance, was $387,000. Of this amount $200,000 was paid on last Saturday afternoon, after the closing of the banks, to the Colonels of the Regiments which had been filled up to the maximum standard. Among the number was Col. Corcoran, who received $10,000 for the Irish Legion. Col. Cochrane, of the Excelsior Brigade, received $20,000 for the Regiments under his command. Col. Ellsworth received $10,000 for his Fire Zouaves. Col. Wood received $10,000 for the Thirty-first Regiment. Col. Duryea received $10,000 for the Fifty-second Regiment. Col. Lefferts received $10,000 for the Fifty-third Regiment. Col. Pinckney received $10,000 for the Fifty-fifth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the Fifty-sixth Regiment. Col. Bendix received $10,000 for the Fifty-seventh Regiment. Col. Hall received $10,000 for the Fifty-ninth Regiment. Col. Lansing received $10,000 for the Sixty-fifth Regiment. Col. Nugent received $10,000 for the Sixty-ninth Regiment. Col. Kelly received $10,000 for the Seventy-ninth Regiment. Col. Slocum received $10,000 for the Eighty-third Regiment. Col. Wilson received $10,000 for the Eighty-fourth Regiment. Col. Lyon received $10,000 for the Eighty-seventh Regiment. Col. Riker received $10,000 for the Ninety-fifth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the Ninety-seventh Regiment. Col. Bryan received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Second Regiment. Col. Ellis received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment. Col. Lee received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment. Col. Pinto received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment. Col. Cowles received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment. Col. Ketchum received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment. Col. Ryan received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment. Col. Wheeler received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment. Col. Bennett received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment. Col. 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Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Fifty-seventh Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Sixty-third Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment. Col. 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Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Seventy-eighth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Eighty-first Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Eighty-third Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Eighty-fifth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Eighty-ninth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Ninety-third Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Ninety-sixth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Ninety-seventh Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Ninety-eighth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Three Hundred and Ninety-ninth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Four Hundredth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Four Hundred and First Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Four Hundred and Second Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Four Hundred and Third Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Four Hundred and Fourth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Four Hundred and Fifth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Four Hundred and Sixth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Four Hundred and Seventh Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Four Hundred and Eighth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Four Hundred and Ninth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Four Hundred and Tenth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Four Hundred and Eleventh Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Four Hundred and Twelfth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Four Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Four Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Four Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Four Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Four Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Four Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Four Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Four Hundred and Twentieth Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Four Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Four Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and Four Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment. Col. Ward received $10,000 for the One Hundred and Two Hundred and

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

RIVERS.—SUPERIOR NO. 1 ENGINE HOUSE, 1862. Members of the Company are hereby notified to attend a special meeting, at the Engine House, THIS (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother fireman, JAMES C. RIVERS. By order of the President. JAMES H. CLARK, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Board of Directors of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company will be held at the office, No. 74 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29, at 12 M. A. WILKINSON, Secretary.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Clinton-av., corner of Jefferson-st. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D.D., Rector. Services on SUNDAY AM and PM, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Lexington-av., between 68th and 69th-sts. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D.D., Rector. Services on SUNDAY AM and PM, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

CHRISTIAN CHARITY.—SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d-avs. Rev. JAMES L. PEACOCK will preach SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock AM, and 7½ PM. Rev. JAMES CRAWFORD will preach SUNDAY at 3 o'clock PM. Rev. JAMES L. PEACOCK will preach SUNDAY at 7½ o'clock PM. Rev. JAMES CRAWFORD will preach SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock AM. Rev. JAMES L. PEACOCK will preach SUNDAY at 3 o'clock PM. Rev. JAMES CRAWFORD will preach SUNDAY at 7½ o'clock PM.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH, Fifth-av., between 19th and 20th-sts. Rev. JOHN HALL, D.D., Pastor. Rev. E. A. HOLMES, Assistant Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

J. P. H. CHURCH, Fifth-av., between 29th and 30th-sts. Rev. JOHN P. NEWMAN will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, Fourth-av., corner of 35th-st. Rev. HENRY J. VAN DYKE, Jr., Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A.M. and 7½ P.M.

REV. HENRY M. LELAND will PREACH in the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Lexington-av., corner of 31st-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. DR. POTTS will PREACH in the Church of the Messiah, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. DR. CHEEVER will PREACH in the Church of the Puritans, Union-sq., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. H. F. COZZENS will PREACH IN DR. FORT'S Church, corner of Fifteenth-st. and Fourth-av., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. DR. ADAMS will PREACH IN Madison-sq. Church, Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER of 31st-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 3d inst., by Rev. DR. ORMISTON, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDING, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three per Cent, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 15th of October next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 15th of October next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. HENRY SALEM, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, No. 41 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a Dividend of Three per Cent, clear of all taxes, payable on and after October 15. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 15th of October next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. HENRY SALEM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, No. 31 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent, payable on and after October 15. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 15th of October next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. HENRY SALEM, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent, clear of all taxes, payable on and after October 15. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 15th of October next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. HENRY SALEM, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent, clear of all taxes, payable on and after October 15. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 15th of October next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. HENRY SALEM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, No. 31 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.

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By order of the Board. HENRY SALEM, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent, clear of all taxes, payable on and after October 15. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 15th of October next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. HENRY SALEM, Secretary.

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By order of the Board. HENRY SALEM, Secretary.

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CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Clinton-av., corner of Jefferson-st. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D.D., Rector. Services on SUNDAY AM and PM, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

CHRISTIAN CHARITY.—SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d-avs. Rev. JAMES L. PEACOCK will preach SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock AM, and 7½ PM. Rev. JAMES CRAWFORD will preach SUNDAY at 3 o'clock PM. Rev. JAMES L. PEACOCK will preach SUNDAY at 7½ o'clock PM. Rev. JAMES CRAWFORD will preach SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock AM. Rev. JAMES L. PEACOCK will preach SUNDAY at 3 o'clock PM. Rev. JAMES CRAWFORD will preach SUNDAY at 7½ o'clock PM.

REV. E. C. HOLLAND will PREACH in the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th-avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, and Rev. T. STARKEY in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

REV. DR. HOWARD CROSBY will PREACH in the Second Presbyterian Church, Fifth-av., corner of 21st-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. DR. CROSBY will PREACH in the Second Presbyterian Church, Fifth-av., corner of 21st-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. HUNTINGTON will PREACH in the Church of the Messiah, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. DR. ADAMS will PREACH IN Madison-sq. Church, Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER of 31st-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 3d inst., by Rev. DR. ORMISTON, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—CORNER OF Clinton-pl. and Sixth-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. by Rev. DR. CURRAN.

REV. H. F. COZZENS will PREACH IN DR. FORT'S Church, corner of Fifteenth-st. and Fourth-av., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

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NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

[Continued from First Page.]

...which was other mail of the Confederate States, on ...page of which was the following, viz.:

...ters of Brig.-Gen. B. F. Kie.

...Official.] R. P. CRAY, Major and Asst. A. G.

...Thomas Mason, Lieut. C. S. Infantry, Adjutant.

I certify the foregoing to be a correct copy of the original. LOUIS DOWAL, Acting C. S.

Under the previous circumstances we were obliged to get a prize crew on board the schooner to take her to New-Orleans, to which port we were ourselves bound.

The passenger, T. C. Manning, related some thrilling incidents concerning his arrest, vessels, refugees and formal leave-taking of the Confederates. His appearance bore out what has often been surmised by us, that a great many of the people of Texas are at heart Union men, but dare not confess it. A. J. Hamilton, whom the passengers call Gen. H., has for some time been in the "bush," with a number of followers, organized and against the United States Government, mostly cattle-thieves, in the shape of a few hundred men. Gen. H. says that the American Consul at Matamoras requested him to inform the first United States officer he met that a war vessel was much needed off the Rio Grande, as a great number of vessels escaped into Mexican ports without the means of pursuing them, and dare not venture out. If Commodore Farragut might be interested to know what is going on in and about the Gulf, and for their benefit I have penned the above. Inclosed you will find the "pronunciamento" of which I have spoken.

Yours truly, C. M. P.

AN AGED SLAVE.

From the Delta, Sept. 16.

Yesterday, the coroner held an inquest on the body of James, a slave woman, who died at No. 120 Conti-street, at the advanced age of 117 years, Verdict—"Died of old age." She was a native of Richmond, Va., and was ten years of age at the time of Braddock's defeat. What a venerable relic she must have witnessed! A little girl when Washington passed through Virginia Colonel saved the shattered and bleeding remnant of that ill-fated General, she was an eye-witness of the birth of a great nation, and later she assisted the stranger and dismay of distant nations between two revengeful sections of the republic.

RELEASED.

We understand, says the *Delta*, that Judge Augustus WALKER, late editor of this paper, has been released from confinement at Ship Island, and is now in this city.

SORRY.

The following notice appears in the advertising columns of the different papers:

The undersigned publicly announces that he is sorry to have published the card in the newspapers denying having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and states that he has since taken the oath. CHRISTOPHER GREY, Third Orchard streets.

The undersigned hereby publicly announces that he is sorry to have published the card in the newspapers denying having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and states that he has since taken the oath. EUGENE DUPRE.

A TELEGRAM FROM JEFF. THOMPSON.

From the Delta.

Among the documents seized by the recent expedition across the lake, was the following copy of a telegram, here somewhat to find its way inside of the Union lines:

St. ——, New-Orleans:

Send me some good peach brandy.

(Signed) JEFF. THOMPSON.

COMMERCIAL.

NATIONAL ADVOCATE OFFICE, No. 79 CANE-STREET, Friday Evening, Sept. 26, 1862.

There was no movement in the money circles today, and consequently little excitement brought about, save the order of the Commanding General in regard to sales and transfers of stocks, the payment of Shinplasters, and so on, which will be duly comprehended by all interested on reading the order as published. It was remarkably quiet in and around the banks. There was some movement in and about the Merchants' Bank, which proved to be the action of the Directors to examine into its assets. A more intelligent or honorable body of citizens could not have been selected to perform the unwelcome task. If the steps taken for settlement of the present position of the country should follow the course of things, the Merchants' Bank's assets will prove to be of more value to the community than generally of late time seems evidenced. The members of the Bank have acted very indiscreetly. They were offered the most liberal terms by the Commanding-General, when he thought it his duty to place the destitution in Opelousas. We again repeat the admonition to Bill-holders, not to sacrifice their claims; though in these unsettled times it will require many months, perhaps years, to liquidate or wind up banking incorporations. In regard to our other banks everything appears to be going on smoothly. The banks owe very little to the great public to redeem coin or specie payments, and it is content to abide on them. Coin is scarce and will continue so. It may be termed and relied on as the fundamental basis of all transactions; nevertheless, the community of New-Orleans appear to be moving along without it. Its magic influence has departed. It is nothing more than a commodity, an article of merchandize, just the same as pork and flour, cotton and sugar, or tobacco and pipes.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

A Portion of the Rebel Army Under Hindman and Kains at Granby Mines.

General Schofield Preparing to March Against Them.

BENTONVILLE, Mo., Friday, Sept. 26.

A portion of the rebel army, under HINDMAN and KAINS, is now at the Granby Mines, Newton County, near the State line. Gen. SCHOFIELD is preparing to march against them, and, as his army is in excellent condition and composed of the best troops in the State, there is every reason to believe he will be successful if they await an attack. If they retreat they will be driven out of the State, and positions probably occupied by our troops that will prevent another incursion.

The latest advices from the rebel army state it to be a most motley crowd of warriors, some well armed, but the most bearing such weapons as could be gathered through Arkansas. Their number is about 12,000.

Gen. SCHOFIELD, at his own request, has been relieved from his district command, and now commands the army of Missouri in the field.

Was Col. Miles shot by a Union Soldier?

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

SIR: Your Washington correspondent says, "it is now stated, on what seems good authority, that Col. MILES was shot by his own men after the capitulation." The writer of this is credibly informed that a member of the 11th New-York State Militia since his return here from Harper's Ferry has said he saw another member of that regiment fire at Col. MILES with the intention of killing him, in fulfillment of a pledge previously made, that if Col. MILES surrendered his forces to the rebels he would shoot him. From another trustworthy source it appears that at Baltimore a member of a returning New-York militia regiment from Harper's Ferry assured a gentleman there, he shot at and killed Col. MILES. The probability is that more than one of the Colonel's own men fired at him, each one believing that his was the shot that took effect. If the soldier who thus dismissed from the United States service an officer who has disgraced his profession and enlisted sympathy upon the enquiry, were publicly known, the loyal people would protect him against harm. If our Government are permitted to needlessly sacrifice tens of thousands of our patriotic and brave volunteers, they must expect to meet retribution at the hands of their subscribing, if not by the discipline of the "powder line" of.

NEMESIS.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, Sept. 26.

Arrived, steamer *Sonora*, from Panama.

Lieut. MAURY arrived yesterday from Oregon, en route for Washington. During the past five years he has been engaged locating and constructing a military road from the Walla Valley, Washington Territory, to Fort Benton, at the head of navigation of the Missouri River. The work is finally completed. Considerable emigration has reached Washington Territory by that route this year. Large tracts of land, besides mineral regions containing gold, copper, lead, and iron, were found on the line of the road.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Anglo-Saxon off Cape Race.

The Idea of Recognizing the Rebel Confederacy Abandoned.

Rebel Steamers and Rams Building in England.

Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Steady.

CONSOLS 93 5-8 a 93 1-2.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Sept. 27.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 16th, via Londonderry on the 19th inst., was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press at a o'clock this (Saturday) morning, and a summary of her news obtained.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th inst.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th inst.

The dates per the *Anglo-Saxon* are five days later than those already received.

The news is unimportant.

The rumors of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy do not gain ground.

It was reported that the Confederates were buying and building numerous steamers in England, and building a ram on the River Mersey.

The *Tuscarora* was at Cadiz.

A Paris correspondent believes Count MAGENTA has been ordered by the French Government to make a conciliatory attempt to put a stop to the war in America for the sake of humanity.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says NAPOLEON will undoubtedly favor the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and is anxious the English Government should adopt a similar course.

The excitement in the jute and hemp market had subsided.

There is nothing new as regards the Roman question.

GARIBALDI's health is said to be rather worse.

The Polish nobles at Warsaw have adopted an address offensive to the Government.

The Markets.

COTTON—The sales of the week amounted to 20,000 bales. The market was irregular, and had declined ½d. for Americans, ¼d. for Surats, and 2d. for other descriptions. On Friday the sales were 2,000 bales, the market closing at the above decline. Orleans Middling was quoted at 20¾d.

BREADSTUFFS were steady at Tuesday's market, but closed quiet and irregular on Friday. Flour having a declining tendency.

PROVISIONS were quiet, but firm. Lard advanced 1s. @2s. on Tuesday.

CONSOLS closed on Friday at 93⅛@93¼ for Money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES were quiet, but steady.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

An Expedition Down the Arkansas River.

ENCOUNTER WITH GUERRILLAS.

HELENA, Ark., Saturday, Sept. 27.

Recently an expedition, consisting of the transports *Tetan* and *Alhambra* and the *Sam Queen of the West*, carrying about 250 troops and several pieces of artillery, left Old Town and sailed down the river as far as Union, 60 miles below the mouth of the Arkansas River. As the expedition descended that river it was fired into by guerrillas at Prentiss, a town on the Mississippi above opposite Napoleon and Island No. 76, killing at the latter place four of our men. The boats shelled the woods all along the shore, but with what damage is not known.

On the return trip a large force of guerrillas, numbering from 1,500 to 2,000, under Gen. VILLEPIGUE, at Prentiss, occupied the shores and opened a brisk cannonade on the boats, accompanied by volleys of musketry.

The boats returned the compliment with shot and shell killing twenty-seven of the rebels, and driving them back into the country, after which a part of our forces disembarked and burned the town.

The boats were completely riddled by musket balls, and two six pounder cannon shot passed entirely through the cabin of the *Alhambra*.

Our loss was seven killed and nine wounded.

THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Another Mass Meeting to Save Louisville—Resolutions and Remarks of Mr. Guthrie—Appeal of Hon. J. F. Bell—The Panic in Cincinnati Illustrated, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 25, 1862.

Loyal citizens assembled in mass this afternoon, in response to the calls of the Governor, the Commanding General, the Mayor, and the Press. Mayor DENIE presided, and Mr. GUTHRIE offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: That all able-bodied citizens and sojourners report to Gen. NELSON for immediate service; and that the Mayor and two citizens, by him named, shall consult with Gen. NELSON for the defence of the city and the repulsion of the invaders.

Mr. GUTHRIE remarked: Louisville has always claimed to be for the Union and the Stars and Stripes, the flag of WASHINGTON and the heroes of the Revolution. The enemy is marching upon the city. BUELL is two or three days behind, moving to cut BRAGG off. If we can hold BRAGG at bay two or three days, BUELL will be on him with the legions of Shiloh. Shall we not engage and stay the invaders? Who now will prove recreant to his home and his State? Who of us will not now strengthen the military hand of the United States Government? Gen. NELSON is determined to defend the city with all the power given to him. This is no time for lip-service, but for actual service in the field or the trenches. Let us all strike for the liberties for which our fathers bled. Let us all offer ourselves upon the altar of our country.

Hon. JOSHUA F. BELL said: "The time for argument has passed. Let the line be strictly drawn between the traitor and the true man. Those not willing to fight for the Old Flag are enemies to Kentucky. None are slaves but willing slaves. Are we to be subjugated? Let us shout *never*, and let that never be backed by the cannon's and the musket's roar. Let us prove ourselves worthy. Have we lost the heroism of our fathers? Irish blood courses in my veins, and I see Irishmen before me. Will you not be true to your blood and to your adopted country? Why don't we Kentuckians do our part? A few days of energetic exertion will save us. Nothing but battle will save us from ignominious surrender and a cowardly name for all time to come. If we can't fight these battles let us bow to the invader and tell him come. But we can and will fight—fight till there is nothing left of us or the foe. Kentucky can never be dismembered from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, the vast Northwest, Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, New-York, Maryland, Kentucky from the first. Gideonee Boat Song [illegible] upon her. Blood, high commandment of Heaven and Freedom, and promises death to those who will not follow it."

In accordance with NELSON's order, thousands of women and children are leaving or preparing to leave. Very many, however, can't get away, and will stand their ground. A pontoon bridge across the Ohio is nearly ready. Vast quantities of public and private property are being hurried across. Depositors have withdrawn their funds from bankers or taken drafts on New-York. The rebs won't get much money, if they reach here. Siege guns are planted along the Indiana bank and several gunboats posted to fire over the city at the enemy. Contrabands are rushing to the earthworks, and crying: "Here goes: Niggers first, secesh next, and white folks last."

To illustrate the panic last week in Cincinnati, I send you the printed form of a pass which a New-Yorker had to obtain, with much trouble and detention, while on his way here:

Not Transferable.

PROVOST-MARSHAL AND CHIEF'S MUSTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, ——, 1862.

Permission is granted to —— to pass beyond the limits of the City to go to ——.

Issued by ——, Deputy.

A. E. JONES, Provost-Marshal.

Carry this Pass with you. Guard will be instructed to Shoot any person found outside the Picket Lines without a Pass.

(On the back of the foregoing was the following:)

DESCRIPTION OF PERSON.

Name, ——.
Age, ——.
Height, — feet — inches.
Complexion, ——.
Color of eyes, ——.
Color of hair, ——.
Remarks, ——.

I hereby acknowledge that I accept this pass upon my word of honor, solemnly pledged, that I will ever bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will consider such allegiance as paramount to that due to any other Power, Sovereignty or State whatsoever; that I will never take arms against the United States, or those acting under its authority, or give aid, information or comfort to its enemies; and that I will do all in my power, as a citizen, to suppress the present rebellion and preserve the Federal Union.

(Signed,) ——.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1862.

Hon. GARRETT DAVIS addressed his fellow-refugees last night to the following effect: We are not fugitives from justice, but refugees from cruel oppression and tyranny. This cruel banishment from our homes is intolerable. I would prefer an honorable grave to such a miserable and dishonorable life as permanent banishment from my home would inflict. A set of disappointed, ambitious demagogues has brought all these troubles upon our country and ourselves. To recover the power that had passed from them, they determined to tumble into ruins the Temple of Liberty, and erect in its stead a Confederacy of their own, ostensibly based on the principle of secession. How have they kept their mischievous principle in regard to Kentucky? More than two-thirds of the people of Kentucky thrice declared against this heresy. Yet the hypocritical heretics are determined to conquer and subjugate and drag Kentucky into their infamous despotism. Are you prepared for that degradation and slavery, for subjection to the most practical despotism upon earth? Under pretext of the public good, theirs is a government of usurpation, conscription, and the destruction of their own people and the resources of their own country. Was there ever such mockery! They allure you from your slavery to their freedom! Every individual right is now imperiled. Do you appreciate your heritage as you ought? If you do, you will rush with arms in your hands upon this marauding, plundering and murdering foe. My companions in exile, take a common part with our fellow-citizens of Louisville. Their fight is our fight—their success and safety is ours. Louisville saved, and Kentucky, our Kentucky homes are saved. I am determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with my fellow-citizens of Louisville in the noble and manly effort to repel and rout the enemy, or with them to perish in a glorious grave. Now is the time for heroic action in defence of your country and its institutions. Who will hesitate? Who now won't fight deserves neither liberty nor a home nor a country—he deserves to be the most ignoble of slaves. You all have hearts that beat true to the liberties of the country. The aggregate parts of individuals make up the mighty and adhesive whole. The fugitives here might muster 5,000, and turn the scale and decide the eventful contest which seems now impending over this city. For this holy and glorious cause, all should fight, old and young, strong and feeble. I am determined to take my position in the rifle-pits, where I can render most effective service. I heartily approve Gen. NELSON's order for the immediate impressment of all delinquents from enrollment. Let them be dragged like menials and slaves to the trenches to throw up dirt for better men to fight behind. The wretch, the miscreant, who sympathizes with treason to our Republic, should be made to labor like a galley-slave.

When Mr. DAVIS closed, all the refugees present, with his name at the head, enrolled for military duty. Hon. ROBERT MALLORY and one or more members of the Legislature and the enthusiastic Union proprietor of the Galt House are on the staff of Gen. JAMES S. JACKSON. Good news from Gens. BUELL and G. W. MORGAN is hourly looked for.

BUELL ARRIVED—LOUISVILLE SAFE—THE ENEMY SAFE TOO—"THE NELSON PANIC" OVER.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1862.

Major-Gen. BUELL is at the Galt House. Louisville is safe, and, I fear, the Bragg-Smith army is safe too. "The Nelson panic" is over. NELSON, to-day, orders business to be resumed, and all enrolled citizens to be discharged. Women and children, and secesh fugitives are returning. Secesh, who escaped the trenches by skillful hiding from the impressment squads who patrolled the city and searched public and private houses, have left their holes, and are on the streets whistling and sniggering. But many secesh were caught and put on the trenches for a few hours. We apprehend BRAGG's skedaddle is strategic—that he will pounce, with a superior force, upon important points below Green River and on the Cumberland. If WALLACE, BUELL, and NELSON are inadequate to their important task, place somebody over them who is. NELSON, at the head of a division or a corps, in actual field service, is in his element.

PONTIAC.

Emancipation and Colonization.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

My interest in the emancipation and colonization of the free people of color has caused me to give serious consideration to this subject for several years.

My desire has been to find a locality for the colored man, contiguous to the United States, where such a settlement might be initiated, as would lead ultimately to the founding of an empire of his own nationality.

I am entirely satisfied that Central America is not only better adapted to this enterprise than any other part of this continent; but that the African people of this country are destined to become eventually the dominant and governing race of all tropical America.

From this view, it is not easy to over-estimate the *initial step* in so vast a work. The success not merely of the first settlers, who might compose the colony, but the fate of succeeding generations, depends upon the wisdom and virtue which attempts to start into life a scheme having for its object the redemption and elevation of a distinct people.

While the soil and climate of Central America would render many parts of it attractive for an initial colony, the weakness of the Governments in those countries is such that, with the exception of British Honduras, there is not a spot where this would not to-day present an insuperable objection against any effort to *benefit* the colored people of this country by a removal there.

Except in British Honduras, it would be absolutely necessary to purchase by treaty the right to protect the colony, from the fact that those Governments are unable to afford it; and without which, the condition of these people would be in no respect advanced beyond what it now is in the Southern States.

The cost of purchase, together with a large annual expenditure for the maintenance of its Government, would involve a pecuniary burden which the American people would be most unwilling to assume, especially at this time, and which no friend of colonization here has ever contemplated.

Hence it is that, for many months, my researches have been directed to British Honduras, as affording an easy and practical solution of the whole question.

There the colony would be under the jurisdiction of a stable and powerful Government, friendly not only to us, but to the enterprise itself, and not only friendly to emigration, but recently has enacted colonization laws for the purpose of receiving the very class of persons which it is the interest and purpose of this country to furnish. There our emigrants would find themselves at once upon an entire social and political equality with the native and British residents, and protection to life, liberty and property perfect.

British Honduras is nearly central of all the countries bordering on the Carribean Sea, and is destined to become the Mediterranean of the Western Hemisphere. Stand Creek lands, to which public attention has recently been given, embraces one hundred and fifty square miles, situated on the Carribean Sea, and distant from all the principal ports of the United States, by steam, from four to seven days.

It is in the direct track of all vessels trading to the Central American ports, and the commercial cities upon the south shore of the Carribean Sea; so that emigrants could reach that destination upon the ordinary conveyances, and at the usual rates of fare. And the salubrity of the climate is unsurpassed by any country of intertropical and cisequinoctial latitude.

Special charters of grants would not be required, and a settlement could fairly (independent) upon this locality, the passage from any of the States to the colony would be effected in reality and in theory as upon any of our great Western lakes. The expense of the passage would be from $5 to $10, according to the accommodations furnished, which would be so trifling that it would readily be borne by the emigrants themselves.

All the natural products of the East Indies may be grown with facility on these lands, and transported to our commercial marts in ten days, instead of ten months, as is now required from the Indies. It will be, in effect, to create a new India; and with such material as we have now to start the enterprise, it seems fair to believe a great era in the history of the colored race has been reached, and a new and mighty industrial empire is about to dawn upon the world.

ANNA ELLA CARROLL.

BURE, 23, 1862.

GEN. POPE'S RETREAT.

Official List of Killed, Wounded and Missing in the Fifth New-York (Duryee's Zouaves.)

Through the courtesy of Maj. GOUV. CARR (late of the Fifth New-York,) we are enabled to publish the following full and accurate list of the losses suffered by the Fifth N. Y. V. (Duryee's Zouaves) in the engagement of Aug. 30, 1862. It has been prepared from official sources by Col. G. K. WARREN, and may be implicitly relied upon:

Officers Killed.

Capt. Wm. Y. Lewis, Co. D. | 1st Lieut. Fred'k W. Sprevelgrove, Co. F.
Capt. Geo. O. Hegar, Co. F. |

Officers Wounded.

2d Lieut. William Hoffman, Co. L. | 2d Lieut. Henry Kipper, Co. A.

Wounded and Prisoners.

Capt. Charles S. Mentgomery, Co. C. | 2d Lieut. R. C. Wright, Co. D.
Capt. Carvill Ryer, Co. A. | 2d Lieut. John S. Raymond, Co. H.
Capt. Jas. McConnell, Co. H. | 2d Lieut. ——, Co. H.

Non-commissioned Officers and Privates Killed, Wounded and Missing.

COMPANY A.

Known to be Wounded.

Sergt. F. Gilligan—arm. | Sergt. Joseph Vail.
Corp. Andrew Dale. | Corp. Edward Merrill.
Corp. Wm. H. Velette. | Corp. Samuel Hart.
Wm. E. Bailey. | Augustus Comstock.
Thomas Fox. | John M. Tyke.
Gustavus Peters. | Thomas Myer.
Samuel Tiffin. | Isaac C. Thomas—15.
Thomas M. Wicker.

Missing.

Corp. Geo. Huntsman. | G. Niebuhr.
Henry Seely. | Henry W. Stevens—6.
J. Thalasing. | Total casualties Co. A, 32.

COMPANY B.

Known to be Killed.

Corp. Wm. D. Harrison. | Charles Collins.
Camm. Langstaff. | David B. Soby.
E. C. Ellsworth. | Geo. W. Taylor—4.

Known to be Wounded.

Sergt. H. C. Peck. | Corp. Oliver J. Rodgers.
Corp. E. P. Stetson. | Alfred Platten.
Charles Collins. | Fred'k H. Crutchfield.
C. F. Colwell. | Henry Greenwood.
Frederick Fowler. | Robert Munnis.
Jesse D. Johnson. | C. V. Raney.
Joseph Robinson. | Fred'k G. Smart—14.

Missing.

Corp. J. C. Byrd. | Corp. Ed. W. Lewis.
Charles Allaire. | Patrick Bergen.
Gilbert Boyd—drummer. | Thomas Chrystal.
Edward Farrell. | H. V. Ford.
A. B. Fogerty. | E. O. Ford.
William H. Molcan. | Pat. McKenna—musician.
W. F. Messenger. | B. W. Powell.
John Stevenson. | James Sutherland.
W. O. Warren. | John White—20.
Total casualties of Company B—60.

COMPANY C.

Known to be Killed.

Dennis G. McCauley.

Known to be Wounded.

Sergt. Francis Donohue. | Sergt. G. W. Wannmaker.
Corp. Chas. P. Humphrys. | Corp. David Demarest.
Corp. Charles Beddington. | Corp. H. B. Kittler.
George Galligan. | H. Chabot.
J. G. Labagit. | H. Lobegeier.
James Wyatt. | Samuel H. Tobin—13.

Missing.

Corp. Ebenezer Smith. | Jonas Bryant.
Wm. Chatterton. | John Gibbs.
Eugene Cost. | John Grogan.
Henry Lenjeune. | John Mahoney.
Lewis Major. | Dennis O'Brien.
Thos. B. Reynolds. | Washington Rudold.
Reuben W. D. Sturgis. | Total casualties Co. C—28.

COMPANY D.

Known to be Killed.

Sergt. Joseph H. Pierce. | Corp. Benj. Berrian.
U. S. Blunt. | James McCarthy.

Known to be Wounded.

Sergt. John H. Reilly. | Corp. Geo. M. Maldewney.
Francis B. Bickel. | Edward J. Bird.
J. B. Finger. | Jas. L. Hill.
Reinf. F. Pfaue. | John Broebber.
Abraham Banker. | Geo. Daley.
Cyrus Hagadorn. | Jacob Breitmayer.
John Johnson. | John E. Newman.
David A. Shaw. | Wm. Wildey.

Missing.

Thos. H. Clarke. | James F. Benham.
John Hoolahan. | John T. Mahon.
Joseph Tyndall. | Total casualties Co. D—26.

COMPANY E.

Known to be Wounded.

Sergt. Joseph Gates. | Sergt. Geo. M. Sinclair.
Corp. Jas. R. Allaire. | Corp. Jas. Carroll.
Corp. John Rodgers. | Geo. Brannan.
Chas. Brady. | Geo. F. Burlow.
James Cochrap. | John Connolly.
Andrew Coates. | Edward Crugar.
H. J. Dolson. | Wm. H. Degroot.
Wm. Davis. | Jacob Hamilton.
P. Kirk Leahy. | Joseph Leahy.
Jacob Mengis. | George McGeehan.
Chas. H. Rose. | T. E. Roy.
Thomas Richton.

Missing.

Corp. John Craft. | Sylvester Austin.
Charles Billiter. | Richard Blake.
James Brady. | Alfred W. Clark.
John Cassin. | Wm. Kerr.
John Kirk. | Joseph Moreau.
George Morrison. | George Spencer.
Peter Van Genders. | Total casualties Co. E—36.

COMPANY F.

Known to be Killed.

Corp. Geo. W. Leavitt. | Wm. H. Flynn.
Louis Valoux.

Known to be Wounded.

Corp. James H. Franklin. | Wm. F. Davidson.
John Farrell. | Thomas Healy.
Bruno Heinle. | George A. Hitchcock.
Michael Hausman. | Edward McGerr.
James Morrissey. | Wm. McGuffin.
Samuel Parkinson. | Nathan. S. Paul.
George Post. | Jacob Pfeifch.
James Riley. | Chas. E. Reilly.
James Sherridan. | Bern. A. Sullivan.
Robert Sedler. | James H. Webb.
Sergt. E. W. Marsh.

Missing.

Sergt. Chas. B. Potter. | Corp. Francis A. Morgan.
Corp. W. A. Wheat. | Chas. E. Brehm.
Clinton S. Cowles. | Chas. E. Dennis.
Edward Simmonds. | David Wells—4.
Total casualties in Company F—23.

COMPANY G.

Known to be Killed.

1st Sergt. Wm. McDowell. | P. H. Brady—3.
G. W. Taylor.

Known to be Wounded.

Sergt. P. L. Wilson. | Sergt. Spellman.
Robert Agnes. | Thomas Brisco.
Leander Brown. | Wm. Cole.
Peter Gaillers. | Dennis Gulnan.
John Gillin. | Ignais Ratzen.
Erick Lawson. | Michael McMahon.
N. P. Rodgers. | Wm. Shepherd.
George Smith. | Wm. Wilson—16.

Missing.

Corp. John Noble. | David Byrnes.
John Boyle. | Charles Baldwin.
James Cathey. | Wm. H. Davis.
Edward Hoffman. | Daniel Horan.
Victor D. Mahoney. | James Martin.
James Patterson. | Thomas Rooney.
A. J. Rodgers. | James Riley.
Charles Taylor. | John Van Benschoten—17.
R. R. Wigham.
Total casualties in Company G—33.

COMPANY H.

Killed.

Colon Sergt. A. B. Allison. | Wm. Marsh—2.
Horace B. Williams.

Known to be Wounded.

Corp. J. F. Boyd. | Patrick Gleason.
Wm. Alexander. | Fred. Bellet.
Jas. A. Cochrane. | R. E. Egan.
George Fisher. | Francis Kilielea.
Charles Lanney. | Wm. Livingstone.
Thomas Madden. | James McLaran.
Wm. H. Roggenstein—since dead. | P. Scherer.
Wm. Walker. | Wm. Zink—16.

Missing.

Wm. H. Ames. | Francis Higgins.
John Butterfass. | James Kent.
Dennis Lanahan. | James Reynolds.
James Reilly. | Wm. Usaker—9.
Harry Woodhill.
Total casualties in Company H—32.

COMPANY I.

Known to be Killed.

Corp. John Milliken. | John Hanlan—2.

Known to be Wounded.

Corp. Jas. J. Robinson. | Corp. James Boyd.
W. W. Almack. | Edward Dillon.
Charles Dawson. | Moses C. Jones.
Thomas Finn. | Alfonzo Hankins.
Henry Smith. | Joseph Smith.
Henry Simon. | Allen Wilson—14.

Missing.

Edward H. Hicks. | Jos. P. Crawford.
Samuel Dillon. | John Mercer—2.
John Kelly.

COMPANY K.

Known to be Killed.

Corp. Edgar C. Meyer. | James Chapman.
David Dorrance. | Francis Flemm—4.
Albert Hilleck.

Known to be Wounded.

Sergt. Henry H. Buxton. | Sergt. Wm. J. Henderson.
Corp. John J. Clayton. | Corp. John J. Cully.
Richard Andrews. | George Dorrer.
George Davidson. | David H. Frahich.
John H. Hazelwood. | John Keenan.
Thomas Herrick. | John Kerrigan.
J. H. Martin. | F. D. Newberry.
Levi P. Pond. | Christian Stuyvesant—23.

Missing.

Corp. Wm. C. McShannon. | Pierce Carey.
Howard Kane. | John Flinn.
James Mallard. | Orrin Stengle—6.
Total casualties in Co. K—37.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	2	2	—
Co. A	1	16	3
Co. B	4	14	19
Co. C	1	13	12
Co. D	4	16	6
Co. E	—	23	13
Co. F	3	21	3
Co. G	3	16	17
Co. H	3	16	9
Co. I	2	17	6
Co. K	3	16	6
Total	26	170	95

In the above number of missing are five Sergeants, eleven Corporals and forty-five privates known to be killed, but whose names were unknown to Dr. WINSLOW, who visited the battle-field under a flag of truce.

Of the above number of wounded, 17 were captured off the field, and the balance, 68, were captured and paroled.

NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

A Steamer Fired Upon by Guerrillas at Randolph—The Place to be Destroyed.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Tuesday, Sept. 24.

The steamer *Eugene*, from Cairo to Memphis, was hailed, yesterday, at Randolph. Upon landing, the clerk went ashore, and was immediately seized by guerrillas, who had previously been concealed. The steamer immediately backed into the river, when the rebels opened a fire upon her. No one was hurt. The *Eugene*, on her return trip to-night, takes up a company of soldiers to destroy the place.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Military Movements in the City.

SECOND BATTALION DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

Recruiting for this new and already favorite regiment has proceeded so well that the corps had already reached the minimum number and will doubtless shortly reach the maximum. It is confidently expected by the officers that the regiment will be stationed at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, during the Winter, where they will be enabled to go through the most thorough and complete course of instruction that has made the First Regiment of Duryee's Zouaves so celebrated and procured for them the post of honor, which was so long and successfully occupied during the late campaign. Their splendid marching in the dress and peculiar style of the "Red Devils," causing the best classes of our young men to enter their ranks. In every battle in which they were engaged, the Fifth New-York invariably received their full share of praise, and as often as they have called for recruits, as often have they eclipsed all other organizations, both as to style of men and rapidity of enrollment. To-morrow (Sunday) the Second Duryee's Zouaves will have their first dress parade at Camp Washington, Staten Island. The event will be an interesting one to the many friends of the regiment, and visitors will have an opportunity of seeing how the men look in a body. Absentees are ordered to report at the recruiting headquarters this afternoon to proceed to camp, or be treated as deserters.

PAYING OFF THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

The following order, appointing a time for the officers and men of the Seventy-First Regiment New-York State Militia, to receive their pay for the three months service they have lately rendered the Government, has been issued by Col. MARSING:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA, NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER: The several Companies composing this Regiment will assemble at the Regiment armory to receive their pay, on Saturday, the 27th inst., as follows: Company A, at 6 o'clock, A. M.; Company B, at 6½ A. M.; Company C, at 7 A. M.; Company D, at 7½ A. M.; Company E, at 10 A. M.; Company F, at 10½ A. M.; Company G, at 11 A. M.; Company H, at 11½ A. M.; Company I, at 12 M.; Company K, at 12½ P. M.; Field and Staff, at 1 P. M. Commandants of Companies will assemble their Companies one hour previous to the hour named for payment, for the purpose of having the pay-rolls signed. They will see that no delay occurs in perfecting their rolls.

By order of HENRY MARTIN,
P. EMMET, Colonel Commanding.
Acting Adjutant.

SWORD PRESENTATION TO CAPT. JOHN CONNERY.

It is in contemplation to present the above officer with a sword and belt before he leaves for the seat of war. This presentation will be made by the employees of the New-York *Herald*, by whom Capt. CONNERY is much and deservedly respected. Capt. CONNERY commanded a company in the Second Regiment (Colonel CORCORAN'S) of the Corcoran Brigade, for which he is actively engaged recruiting at the present time. The Captain has a good knowledge of military tactics, and will be a very able and efficient officer.

GEN. MEAGHER'S IRISH BRIGADE.

A meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Capt. JOHN KAVANAGH, Sixty-third Regiment, New-York Volunteers, (Gen. MEAGHER'S Irish Brigade,) was held at the Astor House on Friday evening, to make arrangements for the reception of the remains of that gallant officer, who fell while leading his company in the late fierce battle of Antietam Creek. A large number of sympathizers were present, amongst whom we noticed nearly all the wounded and furloughed officers of that noble little brigade now in New-York, and many immediate friends of the deceased, who, being for years and years a distinguished business man, had, in many of the first houses in Broadway, won an eminent position. A Committee was formed, who will consult with the family and intimate friends of the deceased, and, in connection with their wishes, and the distinguished position which Capt. KAVANAGH occupied, make all proper reception for funereal honors. It is not yet known when the remains will arrive. When they do, however, it is probable they will lie in state at No. 506 Broadway, the present head recruiting office of the Irish Brigade—the same to which that gallant command—alike a pride to Ireland and America—was first organized by Gen. MEAGHER, and to which recruits should now rally.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

A meeting was held at the Astor House, on Friday at noon, many of our most influential citizens participating, to take into consideration the most speedy means to fill up this gallant Brigade. The Hon. CHAS. P. KIRKLAND was called to the chair, and EDWARD BORTZ, Esq., appointed Secretary. The objects of the meeting having been stated, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That HIRAM KETCHUM and CHARLES P. KIRKLAND be requested to prepare and publish in the City papers a brief address in behalf of the Excelsior Brigade.

Resolved, That Alexander Taylor, (of Taylor Brothers,) E. J. Beach, E. G. Squires, Hiram Ketchum, Chas. P. Kirkland, E. L. Francher, Charles A. Stetson, F. N. Spofford, Edward Boyle, Geo. E. Baldwin, Abraham Wakeman, F. O. Lucky, Bates F. Andrews, Charles A. Peabody, and Robt. Benner, be a Committee to obtain subscriptions in aid of the Brigade, and that they have power to add to their number.

Resolved, That A. V. Snow, Esq., be appointed treasurer of the fund to be raised, and that all subscriptions or contributions be paid only to him, or to his order, on his receipt.

Resolved, That the moneys collected for the Brigade be expended for its benefit under the direction of Hon. Edward Haight, President of the Bank of the Commonwealth; Ex-Judge Hoffman, Ex-Mayor Harper, Ex-Mayor Tiemann, or any two of them.

MAINE FILLS BOTH QUOTAS.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Sept. 27.

It appears from authentic official statements that Maine has filled her entire quotas under both calls for 300,000 men. Her quota under the first was 7,000, and all the men have been in the field for four weeks past. Under the last call for drafted men Maine has 9,000 men ready, all raised by volunteering, and they have all been in the camps at Portland, Augusta and Bangor since the 15th inst. They are already to move the moment they are uniformed and equipped.

Prior to these contributions, Maine had sent over 16,000 men, and, including the 4,000 seamen she has given to the navy, she has raised 20,000 men for the Union. The total population of Maine is 628,000. She claims the proud pre-eminence of being the Banner State in raising volunteers. She sends 32 soldiers to the war.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 27.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania Bonds 90; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57; Reading, 49; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57.

(Advertisement.)

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.—For without suffering, or pausing to take care your head! Is your tongue coated? Is there a bad taste in the mouth? Is your breath offensive? Have you a sick headache? Is there a full feeling, fluttering sensation, or actual pain at the pit of the stomach? Are your bowels costive? Is your skin sallow? Are the whites of your eyes yellow? Are your kidneys deranged